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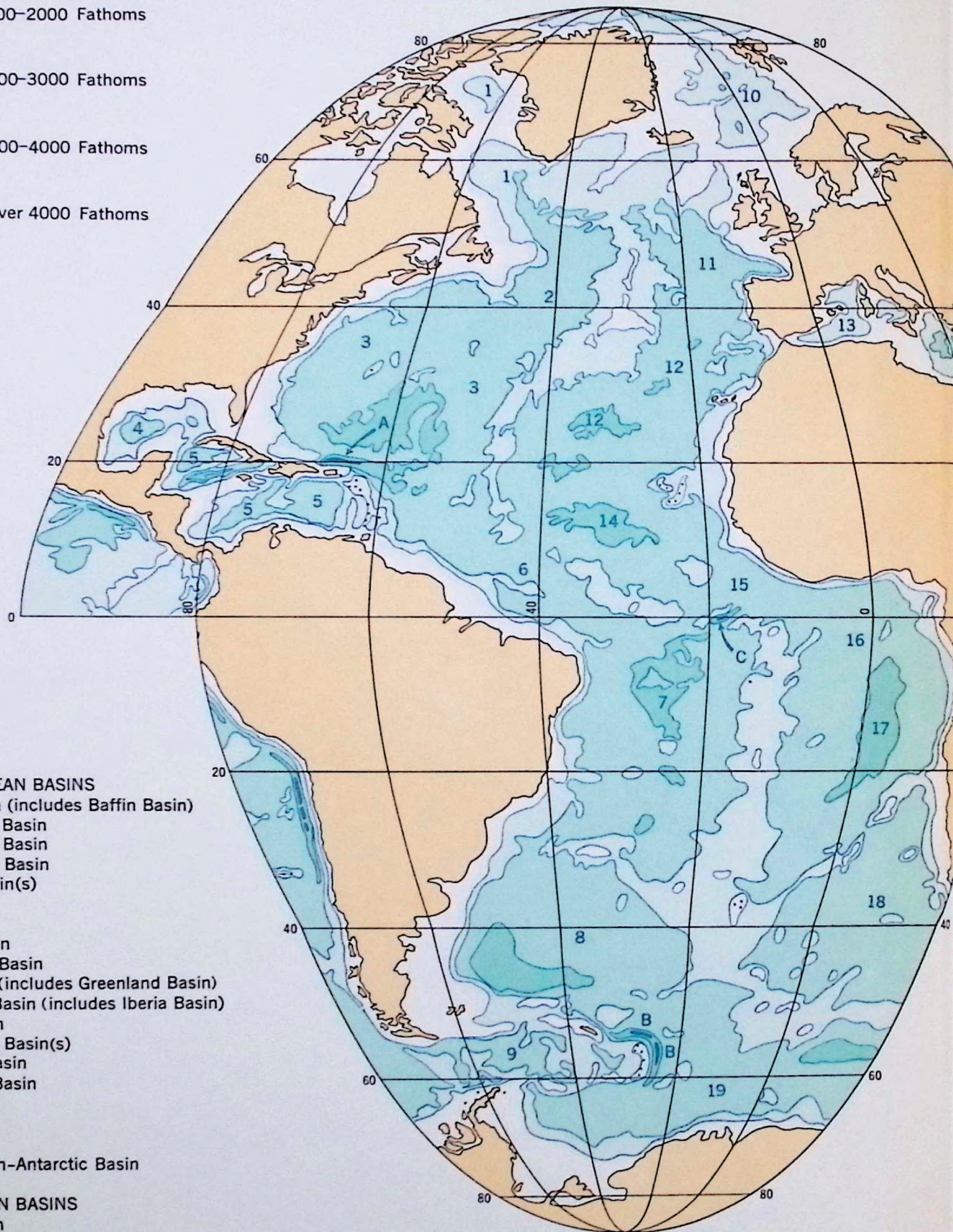
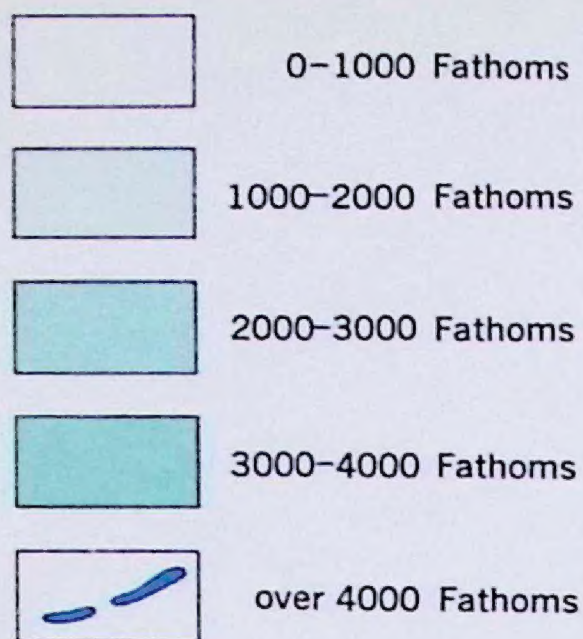
ANNOTATED LIST AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
THE ABYSSAL MARINE MOLLUSCS
OF THE WORLD

By
Arthur H. Clarke, Jr.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
CANADA
1962

MAP 1. BASINS AND DEEPS OF THE

LEGEND



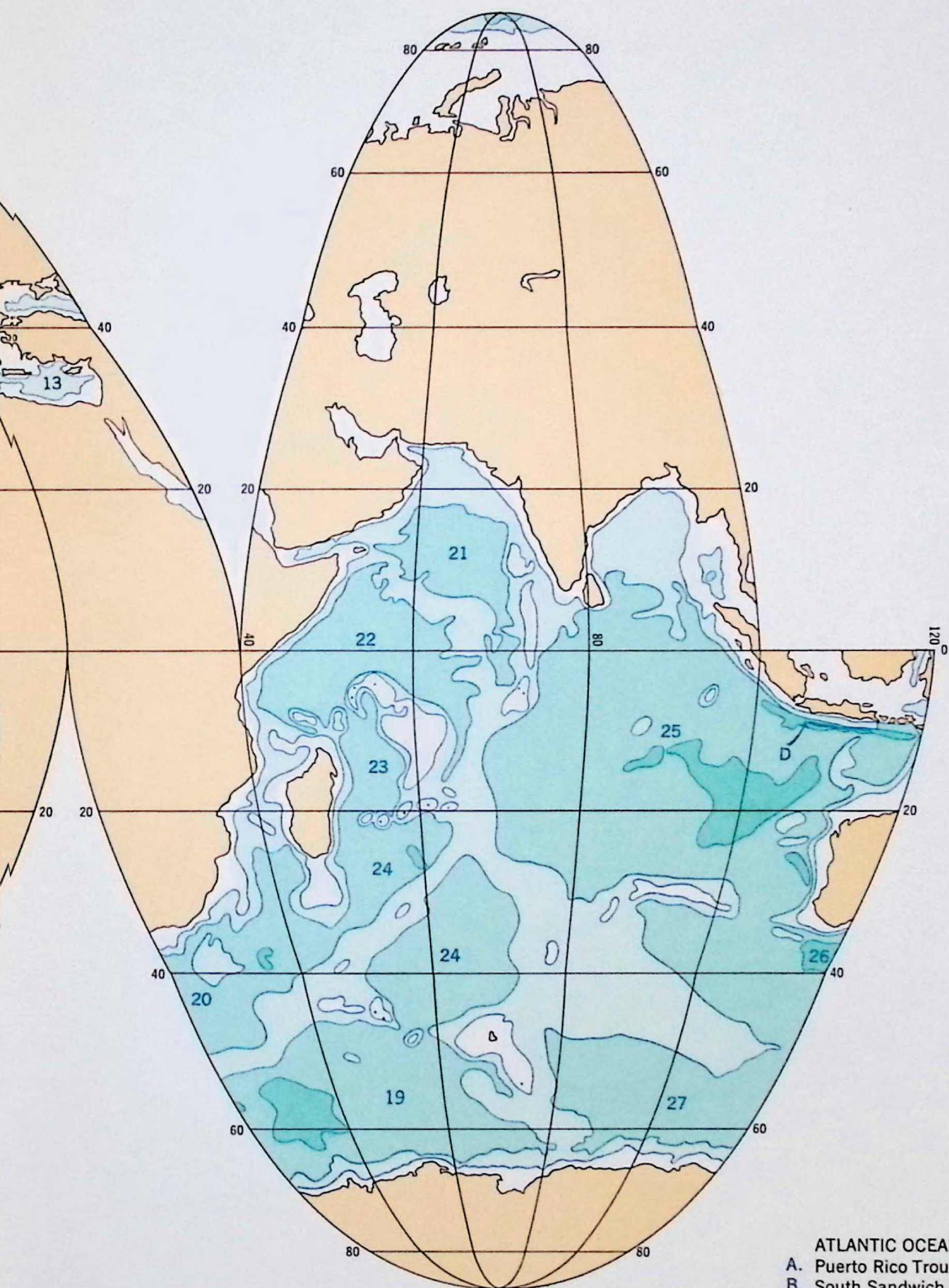
ATLANTIC OCEAN BASINS

1. Labrador Basin (includes Baffin Basin)
2. Newfoundland Basin
3. North America Basin
4. Gulf of Mexico Basin
5. Caribbean Basin(s)
6. Guiana Basin
7. Brazil Basin
8. Argentine Basin
9. South Antilles Basin
10. Norway Basin (includes Greenland Basin)
11. West Europe Basin (includes Iberia Basin)
12. Canaries Basin
13. Mediterranean Basin(s)
14. Cape Verde Basin
15. Sierra Leone Basin
16. Guinea Basin
17. Angola Basin
18. Cape Basin
19. Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic Basin

INDIAN OCEAN BASINS

20. Agulhas Basin
21. Arabia Basin
22. Somali Basin
23. Mascarenes Basin
24. Madagascar Basin(s)
25. India-Australia Basin
26. South Australia Basin
27. Eastern Indian-Antarctic Basin

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS



- ATLANTIC OCEAN DEEPS**
- A. Puerto Rico Trough
 - B. South Sandwich Trench
 - C. Romanche Trench
- INDIAN OCEAN DEEPS**
- D. Sunda Trench

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA

BULLETIN No. 181

BIOLOGICAL SERIES No. 67

ANNOTATED LIST AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
THE ABYSSAL MARINE MOLLUSCS
OF THE WORLD

By

Arthur H. Clarke, Jr.

Issued under the authority of

The Honourable Walter Dinsdale, P.C., M.P.

Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
CANADA

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ANNOTATED LIST AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ABYSSAL MARINE MOLLUSCS OF THE WORLD

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

During the past ten years a marked resurgence of international interest in deep-sea exploration and research has become evident. Scheduled expansion of oceanographic facilities in Canada, the United States, the Soviet Union, and elsewhere indicates that this trend will continue for many years. Deep-sea marine biology has benefited greatly from this renewed activity, and contributions dealing with the abyssal fauna are appearing with ever-increasing frequency.

In the oceanic environment more species of macroscopic animals belong to the Mollusca than to any other phylum. An appraisal of the composition and zoogeography of the deep-sea mollusc fauna is therefore essential to a broader understanding of deep-sea life in general. Ekman (1953), in his penetrating and thorough discussion of the abyssal fauna, has written as follows: "For most mollusc groups, with the exception of the squids, there are as yet no lists compiled by taxonomists which would allow a [comprehensive] survey." The lack of usable information on molluscs and some smaller phyla has led several recent authors to make generalizations concerning the zoogeography, evolution, and age of the whole deep-sea fauna, which appear to be incorrect.

The purposes of this list are as follows: (1) to enumerate the species of molluscs which have been recorded from the deep sea and which are presumed to exist alive in that region; (2) to consolidate the literature on this subject; and (3) to provide some basis for generalizations concerning the composition, zoogeography, age, and evolution of the abyssal mollusc fauna.

SCOPE

In the following compilation an effort has been made to list all the species of molluscs that have been validly recorded from depths of 1,000 fathoms or more. Under each species are given the known bathymetric and geographic ranges, the number of published records for each ocean basin, and abbreviated references to the literature consulted. References are cited in detail in the Bibliography, and a list of rejected records is given in the Appendix. Original species and subspecies descriptions which are not cited in the list may be found by consulting the references listed as sources for distribution records or by referring to Sherborn (1902-1933) or the Zoological Record. No attempt has been made to include citations to original descriptions of genera and subgenera since these can be determined readily by consulting Thiele (1929-1933) and Neave (1939-1950).

The data presented are based primarily on the literature from which the deep-sea records were taken. It is hoped, but not expected, that the coverage of this literature is complete and that, within the abyssal zone, the known bathymetric and geographic ranges of the species are adequately summarized. Although other sources were searched in an attempt to determine the total geographic and bathymetric ranges of each species, the sheer bulk of the literature dealing with the shallow-water marine molluscs of the world prevented the author from treating it exhaustively. It is therefore probable that the stated bathymetric and geographic ranges in shallow water of many eurybathic species are incomplete.

The format of the list needs some explanation. Instead of giving the localities in terms of distance and direction from selected points on the land, ocean basins are used (see endpaper maps). Such a procedure is considered more useful in this list, and it is hoped that it will be adopted generally in other works dealing with molluscs of the open sea.

Figures inserted after ocean basins refer to the number of stations at which the species in question were collected regardless of depth, as given in the sources cited. In some of the source references the number of stations was omitted, and only a range in depth was given. In such cases, unless more information was found elsewhere, for the purposes of the list it was assumed that the species occurred at only two stations. Even with such limitations it is hoped that the use of numbers will provide information for studies on the distribution and the approximate limits of zoogeographic regions with respect to molluscs in the deep sea.

To conserve space the following abbreviations are used: B. for Basin, C. for Cape, G. for Gulf, O. for Ocean, and R. for Ridge.

Additions to the roster of abyssal species and extensions of bathymetric and geographic ranges will be published as supplements to this list as new data become available. Malacologists are urged to notify the writer of errors and omissions so that such information may be included.

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

Although some general conclusions have already been published in papers dealing with other aspects of abyssal molluscs (Clarke, 1959 (a), etc.), restatement of the more important points appears desirable here. Further study has resulted in slight modification of some of the conclusions as previously stated.

A partial analysis of the list is given in Table I.

The abyssal mollusc fauna differs from the shallow-water marine mollusc fauna as follows: (1) Monoplacophora are presently recorded only from the abyssal zone, (2) more archaeogastropod species than mesogastropod species appear to occur in the abyssal area, (3) scaphopods comprise a larger proportion of the total deep-sea mollusc fauna, and (4) in number of abyssal species the Protobranchiata rank well above the other bivalve orders with the Septibranchiata and Eulamellibranchiata sharing second place. In shallow water, mesogastropod species substantially outnumber archaeogastropod species, the species of Eulamellibranchiata are much more numerous than those of any other bivalve order, and the Septibranchiata are of minor importance in number of species.

TABLE I

Number of Abyssal Species and Subspecies Recorded¹ in the Annotated List

	By Order and Subclass	By Class
Class Monoplacophora		3
Class Amphineura		16
Subclass Polyplacophora	9	
Subclass Aplacophora	7	
Class Gastropoda		591
Order Archaeogastropoda	128	
Order Mesogastropoda	117	
Order Neogastropoda	246	
Order Pleurocoela	99	
Order Acoela	1	
Class Scaphopoda		75
Class Pelecypoda		402
Order Protobranchiata	138	
Order Filibranchiata	33	
Order Anisomyaria	62	
Order Eulamellibranchiata	84	
Order Septibranchiata	85	
Class Cephalopoda		65
Order Sepioidea	1	
Order Teuthoidea	29	
Order Vampyromorpha	2	
Order Octopoda	33	
Total		1,152
TOTAL LOTS COLLECTED (approximate):		10,500

¹ Rejected records listed in the Appendix and species identified only to subclass are not included in this table.

Additional unique features characterize the abyssal mollusc fauna. Among these are—(1) the abyssal Polyplacophora (nine identified species) all belong to the primitive genus *Lepidopleurus*; (2) in the gastropods (591 abyssal species in 57 families) the families with 20 or more abyssal species are—Turridae (162 species), Trochidae (43), Buccinidae (38), Pyramidellidae (32), Scaphandridae (32), and Cyclostrematidae (26); and (3) in the bivalves (402 abyssal species in 29 families) the families with 20 or more abyssal species are—Nuculanidae (62 species), Cuspidariidae (48), Malletiidae (45), Pectinidae (40), Nuculidae (28), Thyasiridae (26), and Verticordiidae (22). Several important shallow water families (e.g., Littorinidae, Veneridae, Cardiidae, and Tellinidae) are very poorly represented from the deep sea. Molluscs (unidentified prosobranchs and *Thyasira* (*Axinulus*) species) have been recorded (Wolff, 1960) from a maximum depth of 5,850 fathoms.

The question of age of the deep-sea fauna has been the subject of much recent controversy. All Monoplacophora and abyssal Polyplacophora, and many abyssal bivalves and scaphopods, belong to families originating in the Palaeozoic. Except for the monoplacophoran family Tryblidiidae, all

abyssal molluscan families are also represented in shallower depths, however. Moreover, the distribution of abyssal molluscs appears to parallel that of the Recent shallow-water fauna. Apparently the deep sea has not, in general, provided a refugium for Palaeozoic to Recent survival, and its fauna is probably of relatively recent origin.

Present data indicate that the abyssal molluscan fauna was derived by invasion of that area from shallow water all over the world and not, as frequently stated, solely or primarily from polar regions. Although many genera and families are now cosmopolitan, some mollusc groups that have presumably invaded the abyssal zone within recent geologic time are still confined to abyssal regions which are adjacent to the shallow areas from whence they were derived. Thus *Brookula* (s. lat.) and *Tromina*, both characteristic of shallow regions in high latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere, also occur frequently in the deep-sea basins of that region but virtually nowhere else. Other groups, e.g., the families Architectonicidae, Tonnidae, and Mitridae, exist in shallow water only in tropical and subtropical regions and in the abyssal zone only in basins underlying similar areas.

Dredgings in the deep sea of the tropics and near-by areas invariably produce many species representing numerous genera and families, far more for the number of specimens collected than can be obtained in higher latitudes. It is well known that in the shallow water of these regions the number of species, genera, and families is also much greater than in shallow water farther north or farther south. It seems reasonable to conclude that the shallow environment of tropical and warm temperate areas, by virtue of their richer fauna, provides a much greater number of stocks from which radiation into adjacent abyssal areas is possible and that this has in fact taken place.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author has been most fortunate in securing constructive suggestions and criticism from many sources. William J. Clench, Richard W. Foster, and Ruth D. Turner offered much helpful advice during the initial preparation of this list, which formed, at that time, part of a doctoral thesis later presented to Harvard University (May, 1960). Subsequently, additional criticism was generously given by A. Myra Keen and Robert Robertson. Useful general comments were also received from other associates at the Museum of Comparative Zoology and the National Museum of Canada and from Rev. F. E. Banim, O.M.I., St. Patrick's College, Ottawa. Elizabeth Macpherson proof-read the manuscript in its final stages and Louise R. Clarke provided encouragement and proof-reading assistance throughout all phases of the work.

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All of this aid is sincerely appreciated. The author, of course, takes responsibility for all statements, errors, and omissions.

Class **MONOPLACOPHORA**

Order TRYBLIDIOIDEA

Family TRYBLIDIIDAE

Neopilina¹ (**Neopilina**) **galathea** Lemche 1957. 1,963–2,033 fm; Guatemala B.(2). Ref.: Lemche, 1957; Menzies *et al.*, 1960.

Neopilina (**Vema**) **ewingi** Clarke and Menzies 1959. 3,072–3,456 fm; Peru B.(4). Ref.: Clarke and Menzies, loc. cit.; Menzies *et al.*, 1960.

Neopilina species: 1,493–1,514 fm; N. Pacific B. (off Natividade Light, Baja California, Mexico) (1). Ref.: Menzies and Robinson, 1961. Probably a third species.

Class **AMPHINEURA**

Subclass **Polyplacophora**

Order LEPIDOPLEURIDA

Family LEPIDOPLEURIDAE

Lepidopleurus alveolus (Sars) 1846. 100–2,300 fm; N. Pacific (1) (?), N. America (1), Newfoundland (1), Norway (4), and W. Europe B. (7). Ref.: Haddon, 1886; Tryon and Pilsbry, 1892 (Vol. 14); Locard, 1897; Friele and Grieg, 1901.

Lepidopleurus belknapi (Dall) 1878. 1,006–1,050 fm; N. Pacific (1) and S. China B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.; Haddon, 1886.

Lepidopleurus benthus (Haddon) 1886. 2,300 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Haddon, loc. cit.

Lepidopleurus farallonis Dall 1902. 391–1,020 fm; N. Pacific (1) and Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit. and 1908(b).

Lepidopleurus halistreptus Dall 1908. 493–1,879 fm; Guatemala B. (3). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Lepidopleurus luridus Dall 1902. 48–1,270 fm; N. Pacific (1) and Peru B. (2). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit. and 1921.

Lepidopleurus mesogonus Dall 1902. 688–1,588 fm; N. Pacific B. (2). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Lepidopleurus opacus Dall 1908. 1,270–2,005 fm; Peru B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

¹One additional *Neopilina* record has been published; 1,433 fm; N. Pacific B. (off Cape San Lucas, Mexico) (1). Ref.: Anon., 1959. It is uncertain which of the above species it represents.

Lepidopleurus pergrantus Dall 1889. 114–1,181 fm; N. America (1) and G. of Mexico B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.

"Loricata" species. 4,190 fm; New Britain Trench (Solomon B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Subclass **Aplacophora**

Order **CRYSTALLOPHRISONIDA**¹

Family **CRYSTALLOPHRISONIDAE**¹

Crystallophrisson nitidulus (Lovén) 1844. 10–1,230 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, Norway, and W. Europe B. Records numerous. Ref.: Johnson, 1934; Knudsen, 1949.

Crystallophrisson squamosum (Heath) 1918. 1,234 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Heath, loc. cit.

Order **NEOMENIIDA**

Family **NEOMENIIDAE**

Neomenia ? species. 2,843 fm; N. America B.(1). Ref.: Clarke, 1959(b).

Neomenia ? species. 3,640–3,700 fm; Kermadec Trench (S. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Pachymenia abyssorum Heath 1911. 2,196–2,228 fm; N. Pacific B. (2). Ref.: Heath, loc. cit.

Family **PRONEOMENIIDAE**

Dorymenia peroneopsis Heath 1918. 1,753 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Heath, loc. cit.

Family **PRUVOTINIIDAE**

Alexandromenia valida Heath 1911. 603–1,350 fm; N. Pacific B. (4). Ref.: Heath, loc. cit.

Class **GASTROPODA**

Subclass **Prosobranchiata**

Order **ARCHAEOGASTROPODA**

Superfamily **PLEUROTOMARIACEA**

Family **SCISSURELLIDAE**

Scissurella crispata Fleming 1832. 4–1,215 fm; Arctic, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, Norway, W. Europe, and Mediterranean B. Common. Ref.: Locard, 1898; Friele, 1902; Thorson, 1944.

¹ Böttger (1955) has pointed out that *Chaetoderma* Lovén 1845 (non Swainson 1839) must be replaced by *Crystallophrisson* Möbius 1875.

Scissurella richardi Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 672–1,044 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (6) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg and Fischer, loc. cit.

Scissurella umbilicata Jeffreys 1883. 219–1,040 fm; W. Europe (2) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898.

Superfamily FISSURELLACEA

Family FISSURELLIDAE

Emarginula fissura (Linn.) 1758. 14–1,105 fm; Norway, W. Europe, and Mediterranean B. Records numerous. Ref.: Thorson, 1941.

Emarginula intervecta Locard 1898. 1,350 fm; Mediterranean B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Emarginula multistriata Jeffreys 1882. 219–1,268 fm; W. Europe (4) and Canaries B. (5). Ref.: Locard, 1898.

Emarginula papillosa Risso 1826. 66–1,102 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898.

Emarginula phrixodes Dall 1927. 10–1,075 fm; N. America (13) and Canaries B. (10). Ref.: Perez Farfante, 1947.

Puncturella abyssicola Verrill 1885. 1,537 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Perez Farfante, 1947.

Puncturella borroi Perez Farfante 1947. 11½–1,020 fm; Caribbean (5) and Argentine B. (1). Ref.: Perez Farfante, loc. cit.

Puncturella brychia Watson 1883. 1,340 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.

Puncturella circularis Dall 1881. 294–1,075 fm; N. America (1) and G. of Mexico B. (6). Ref.: Perez Farfante, 1947.

Puncturella noachina (Linn.) 1767. 5–1,210 fm; Norway, W. Europe, and Canaries B. Common. Ref.: Locard, 1898; Friele and Grieg, 1901.

Puncturella profundus Jeffreys 1877. 294–1,640 fm; Labrador (1), N. America (2), Caribbean (1), W. Europe (4), and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1877; Watson, 1886; Locard, 1898; Perez Farfante, 1947.

Puncturella (Cranopsis) agger Watson 1883. 136–1,075 fm; N. America (3) and G. of Mexico B. (3). Ref.: Perez Farfante, 1947.

Puncturella (Cranopsis) asturiana (Fischer) 1882. 107–1,104 fm; N. America (2), G. of Mexico (2), Caribbean (1), and W. Europe B. (4). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a); Locard, 1898.

Puncturella (Cranopsis) granulata Seguenza 1863. 90–1,075 fm; N. America (1) and Caribbean B. (7). Ref.: Perez Farfante, 1947.

Puncturella (Fissurisepta) agulhasae Clarke 1961. 2,507 fm; Agulhas B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).

Puncturella (Fissurisepta) eritmeta Verrill 1884. 1,451 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.

Puncturella (Fissurisepta) papillosa (Seguenza) 1862. 740–1,095 fm; W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1882.

Puncturella (Fissurisepta) rostrata (Seguenza) 1864. 390–1,095 fm; N. America (1) and W. Europe B. (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1882; Watson, 1886; Locard, 1898.

Superfamily PATELLACEA (=DOCOGLOSSA)

Family LEPETIDAE

Lepeta costulata Locard 1898. 1,734 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Pilidium fulvum Müller 1776. 0–1,030 fm; Arctic, Labrador, N. America, Norway, and W. Europe B. Records numerous. Ref.: Watson, 1886; Thorson, 1941.

Propilidium ancyloides (Forbes) 1840. 10–1,450 fm; Norway (1), W. Europe (9), Canaries (1), and Mediterranean B. (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1882; Locard, 1898.

Propilidium bavayi Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 638–1,207 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (6). Ref.: Dautzenberg and Fischer, loc. cit.

Propilidium compressum Jeffreys 1882. 740–1,095 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

Propilidium elegans Verrill 1884. 1,395 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.

Propilidium pelseneeri Thiele 1912. 1,856 fm; Kerguelen-Gaussburg R. (Indian O.) (1). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.; Powell, 1960.

Propilidium pertenu Jeffreys 1887. 520–1,262 fm; Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

Superfamily TROCHACEA

Family TROCHIDAE

Margarites scintillans (Watson) 1879. 1,075 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.

Calliotropis abyssorum (Smith) 1891. 2,300 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.

Calliotropis granolirata (Sowerby) 1903. 1,500 fm; Cape B. (1). Ref.: Thiele, 1925.

Calliotropis metallica (Wood-Mason and Alcock) 1891. 670–1,254 fm; Banda (1) and India-Australia B. (3). Ref.: Schepman, 1908.

- Calliotropis infundibula** (Watson) 1879. 126–1,782 fm; N. America (4), Caribbean (2), Brazil (1), Agulhas (2), Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit. and 1886; Dall 1889(b); Thiele, 1903; Powell, 1960.
- Danilia otaviana** (Cantraine) 1835. 20–1,500 fm; Norway, W. Europe, and Mediterranean B. Records numerous. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1883.
- Bathybembix alicei** (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1896. 1,640–2,340 fm; W. Europe (1), Canaries B. (2), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg and Fischer, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898.
- Bathybembix miranda** (Locard) 1898. 1,640–2,220 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Solariella actinophora** Dall 1890. 687–1,019 fm; Caribbean (3) and Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Solariella brychia** (Watson) 1883. 1,260 fm; India-Australia B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit. and 1886; Powell, 1960.
- Solariella ceratophora** Dall 1896. 1,421 fm; Guatemala B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit. and 1908(b).
- Solariella cincta** (Philippi) 1836. 248–1,157 fm; W. Europe (2), Canaries B. (5), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Solariella equatorialis** Dall 1908. 1,067–1,201 fm; Peru B. (2) and Cocos Rise (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Solariella galapagana** Dall 1908. 1,360 fm; Guatemala B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Solariella laminara** (Jeffreys) 1883. 1,104 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.
- Solariella lusitanica** (Fischer) 1887. 1,810 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898.
- Solariella mogadorensis** Locard 1898. 500–1,040 fm; Canaries B. (4). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Solariella obscura** (Couthouy) 1838. 2–1,415 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, Norway, W. Europe, N. Eurasian, and N. Pacific B. Common. Ref.: Friele and Grieg, 1901; Johnson, 1934.
- Solariella rhina** (Watson) 1879. 450–1,750 fm; Canaries (8) and C. Verde B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit. and 1886; Locard, 1898.
- Solariella rudecta** Locard 1898. 1,040 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Solariella semisculpta** (von Martens) 1903. 1,505 fm; Agulhas B. (1). Ref.: von Martens, loc. cit.

- Solariella tiara** (Watson) 1879. 294–1,075 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Johnson, 1934.
- Lischkeia otto** (Philippi) 1844. 115–1,044 fm; Wyville Thomson R., W. Europe, Mediterranean, N. America and Caribbean B. Records numerous. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1883; Verrill, 1884 (as *Margarites regalis* V. and S.); Dall, 1889(b); Clarke, 1954.
- Calliostoma granulatum** (Born) 1778. 33–2,100 fm; W. Europe (3) and Canaries B. (4). Ref.: Locard, 1898.
- Calliostoma grimaldii** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 685–1,170 fm; Canaries (2) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (5). Ref.: Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Calliostoma suturale** (Philippi) 1836. 95–1,275 fm; W. Europe (1), Mediterranean (3), Canaries (7), and C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898.
- Calliostoma wiseri** (Calcara) 1841. 493–1,104 fm; W. Europe (3) and Mediterranean B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898.
- Calliostoma (Jujubinus) exasperatum** (Pennant) 1777. 3–1,010 fm; Canaries (1) and C. Verde B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (7). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Gibbula sculpturata** (Locard) 1898. 1,150–1,810 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Delphinula nitida** Verrill and Smith 1885. 1,423 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill and Smith, loc. cit.
- Ganesa bujnitzkii** Gorbunov 1946. 2,080 fm; N. Eurasian B. (1). Ref.: Gorbunov, 1946(b).
- Ganesa diaphana** Verrill 1884. 281–2,033 fm; N. America (2), G. of Mexico (1), and Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Dall, 1890.
- Ganesa nitidiuscula** Jeffreys 1883. 420–1,090 fm; W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.
- Ganesa ? panamensis** Dall 1908. 1,020 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Ganesa profunda** (Friele) 1879. 120–2,080 fm; Norway (3) and N. Eurasian B. (1). Ref.: Friele, loc. cit. 1886, and 1902 (as *Cyclostrema*); Gorbunov, 1946a. Possibly a synonym of *C. basistriatum* Brug.
- Ganesa pruinosa** Jeffreys 1883. 630–1,095 fm; W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.
- Tharsiella gaudryi** (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1896. 598–1,104 fm; W. Europe (2) and Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Tharsiella romettensis** (Seguenza) 1877. 550–1,262 fm; W. Europe (9), Canaries (1), Mediterranean B. (4), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1883; Locard, 1898.

Leptogyra eritmeta Bush 1897. 1,594 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Bush, loc. cit.

Leptogyra inconspicua Bush 1897. 1,594 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Bush, loc. cit.

Leptogyra verrilli Bush 1897. 1,594 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Bush, loc. cit.

Trochidae genus I (1 species). 3,620–3,680 fm; Kermadec Trench (S. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Trochidae genus II (1 species). 3,200–3,700 fm; Kermadec Trench (S. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Family SEGUENZIIDAE

Seguenzia antarctica Thiele 1925. 2,064–2,670 fm; Cape (2) and Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (2). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.; Clarke, 1961(b).

Seguenzia carinata Jeffreys 1876. 675–2,199 fm; N. America, Brazil, W. Europe, Canaries, Cape and Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Records numerous. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1885; Watson, 1886; Locard, 1897; Dautzenberg, 1927; Johnson, 1934; Clarke, 1961(b).

Seguenzia cazioti Dautzenberg 1895. 1,250 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, loc. cit.

Seguenzia elegans Jeffreys 1876. 740–2,843 fm; N. America (1), Argentine (1), W. Europe (3), Canaries (1), and Cape B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898; Clarke, 1959(b) and 1961(b).

Seguenzia eritima Verrill 1884. 1,290–2,805 fm; N. America (3) and Argentine B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Clarke, 1961(b).

Seguenzia ionica Watson 1879. 390–1,568 fm; N. America (1) and G. of Mexico B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Dall, 1889(a).

Seguenzia louiseae Clarke 1961. 2,262–2,507 fm; Agulhas (1) and Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).

Seguenzia monocingulata (Seguenza) 1876. 100–2,125 fm; N. America, G. of Mexico, Caribbean, Guiana, Brazil, W. Europe, Canaries, C. Verde B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Records numerous. Ref.: Verrill, 1884 (as *S. formosa* Jeff.); Watson, 1886; Locard, 1897; Dautzenberg, 1927; Johnson, 1934; Clarke, 1961(b).

Seguenzia nitida Verrill 1884. 2,033 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.

Seguenzia reticulata (Philippi) 1844. 390–1,791 fm; N. America (1), Caribbean (1), Brazil (1), and W. Europe B. (5). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1885.

Seguenzia trispinosa Watson 1879. 675–1,019 fm; Caribbean (2) and Brazil B. (2). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit. and 1886; Dall, 1890.

- Basilissa aethiopica** von Martens 1903. 1,006 fm; Somali B. (1). Ref.: von Martens, loc. cit.
- Basilissa alta** Watson 1879. 390-1,019 fm; N. America (1), Caribbean (6), and Brazil B. (2). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Dall, 1889(a) and 1890.
- Basilissa lampra** Watson 1879. 2,050 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.
- Basilissa munda** Watson 1879. 1,125 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.
- Basilissa simplex** Watson 1879. 1,900 fm; Argentine B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.
- Basilissa superba** Watson 1879. 1,400 fm; Coral B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.

Family TURBINIDAE

- Leptothyra albida** Dall 1881. 125-1,002 fm; N. America (1), G. of Mexico (6), and Caribbean B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a).

Family CYCLOSTREMATIDAE

- Cyclostrema affine** Jeffreys 1883. 304-1,095 fm; W. Europe (5), Canaries (2), and Mediterranean B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.
- Cyclostrema basistriatum** Brugnone 1876. 50-1,095 fm; Norway and W. Europe B. Common. Ref.: Sars, 1878; Jeffreys, 1883.
- Cyclostrema petterseni** Friele 1877. 18-2,033 fm; Norway, W. Europe, Mediterranean, and N. America B. Records numerous. Ref.: Sars, 1878; Locard, 1898 (both as *C. trochoides* Jeff.); Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Cyclostrema richardi** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 758-1,050 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Cyclostrema smithi** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1897. 875-1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Cyclostrema valvatoides** Jeffreys 1863. 168-1,024 fm; N. America (2) and Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1890; Johnson, 1934.
- Abyssogyra normani** (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1897. 875-1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Dautzenberg and Fischer, loc. cit.; Clarke, 1961(b).
- Abyssogyra vema** Clarke 1961. 1,497 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).
- Brookula (Benthobrookula) cancellata** (Jeffreys) 1883 (new combination). 685-1,170 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (2) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit. (as *Trochus*); Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Brookula (Benthobrookula) capensis** Clarke 1961. 2,670 fm; Cape B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).

- Brookula (Benthobrookula) exquisita** Clarke 1961, 2,054 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).
- Brookula (Benthobrookula) lamonti** Clarke 1961, 2,054 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).
- Brookula (Benthobrookula) powelli** Clarke 1961, 1,902–2,805 fm; Argentine (1), Agulhas (1), and Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).
- Cithna adamsi** Jeffreys 1883, 740–1,095 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.
- Cithna carinata** Jeffreys 1883, 1,418 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.
- Cithna carinata mediocostata** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896, 742–1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (6). Ref.: Dautzenberg and Fischer, loc. cit.
- Cithna margaritifera** (Watson) 1880, 2,050 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit. and 1886.
- Cithna naticiformis** Jeffreys 1883, 1,104 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.
- Cithna olivacea** Verrill 1884, 193–1,290 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Molleriosis abyssicola** Bush 1897, 1,769 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Bush, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.
- Choristes agulhasae** Clarke 1961, 2,507 fm; Agulhas B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).
- Choristes agulhasae argentinae** Clarke 1961, 2,805 fm; Argentine B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).
- Choristes carpenteri** Dall 1896, 1,793 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Liotia (Laxispira) nitida** Verrill and Smith 1885, 1,423 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, 1885; Johnson, 1934.
- Molleria costulata** (Möller) 1842, 4–1,072 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, and Canaries B. Records numerous. Ref.: Locard, 1898; Thorson, 1941.
- Leptothyra induta** Watson 1879, 15–2,805 fm; N. America (3), G. of Mexico (3), and Caribbean B. (7). Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Watson, 1886; Dall, 1889(a) and 1889(b); Johnson, 1934.

Superfamily COCCULINACEA

Family COCCULINIDAE

- Pseudococculina rugosoplicata** Schepman 1908, 1,530 fm; Banda B. (1). Ref.: Schepman, loc. cit.

Cocculina beani Dall 1881. 100–1,010 fm; N. America (4) and Caribbean B. (4) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a); Dautzenberg, 1927.

Cocculina diomedae Dall 1908. 1,020 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Cocculina laterocompressa (De Rayneval and Ponzi) 1854. 684–1,150 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Cocculina leptalea Verrill 1884. 292–2,033 fm; N. America B. (3). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.

Cocculina maxima Dautzenberg 1925. 2,339 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, loc. cit.

Cocculina nassa Dall 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Cocculina oblonga Schepman 1908. 1,123 fm; Celebes B. (1). Ref.: Schepman, loc. cit.

Cocculina superba Clarke 1960. 3,334 fm; Argentine B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1960(c).

Family LEPETELLIDAE

Lepetella tubicola Verrill and Smith 1880. 134–1,010 fm; N. America B. (12) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (8). Ref.: Verrill, 1882 and 1884; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Addisonia excentrica (Tiberi) 1857. 74–1,650 fm.; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Locard, 1897.

Bathysciadium pacificum Dall 1908. 2,222 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Order MESOGASTROPODA

Superfamily LITTORINACEA

Family LACUNIDAE

Lacuna abyssicola Melville and Standen 1912. 1,410 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Melville and Standen, loc. cit.

Lacuna abyssorum Locard 1897. 833–1,810 fm; W. Europe B. (2). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Lacuna cossmanni Locard 1897. 1,442 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Benthonella fischeri Dall 1889. 940–1,060 fm; G. of Mexico (1) and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Johnson, 1934.

Benthonella gaza Dall 1889. 420–1,019 fm; G. of Mexico (1), Caribbean (1), and Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1890.

Benthonella tenella (Jeffreys) 1869. 114–2,075 fm; Wyville Thomson (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (20), W. Europe (2), Canaries (2),

Mediterranean (1), Brazil (2), and N. Pacific (?) B. (1). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Dautzenberg and Fischer, 1906.

Benthonella tenella costulata (Jeffreys) 1883. 2,033 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

Family LITTORINIDAE¹

Iphitella tenerrima (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1886. 683–1,103 fm; W. Europe B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Superfamily RISSOACEA

Family RISSOIDAE

Cingula apicina Verrill 1884. 1,608 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.

Cingula griegi (Friele) 1879. 1,333 fm; Norway B. (1). Ref.: Friele, loc. cit.; Friele and Grieg, 1901.

Cingula janmayeni Friele 1877. 20–1,290 fm; Norway and N. America B. Common. Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Johnson, 1934.

Cingula tenuisculpta Watson 1873. 557–1,370 fm; W. Europe B. (4). Ref.: Locard, 1897.

Cingula turgida (Jeffreys) 1870. 40–1,333 fm; Norway, W. Europe, and N. America B. Records numerous. Ref.: Sars, 1878; Friele and Grieg, 1901.

Cingula turgida semipellucida (Friele) 1879. 1,333 fm; Norway B. (1). Ref.: Friele, loc. cit.; Friele and Grieg, 1901.

Cingula (Onoba) moreleti (Dautzenberg) 1889. 684–1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (5). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Alvania brychia (Verrill) 1884. 349–1,290 fm; N. America B. (6). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.

Alvania deliciosa (Jeffreys) 1884. 3–1,762 fm; W. Europe (2), Canaries (2), and Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Watson, 1886; Locard, 1897.

Alvania hirta (Monterosato) 1884. 742–1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Alvania subsoluta (Aradas) 1848. 557–1,104 fm; Norway (4) and W. Europe B. (7). Ref.: Locard, 1897; Friele and Grieg, 1901.

Alvania wyvillethomsoni (Friele) 1877. 123–1,004 fm; N. Eurasian and Norway B. Common. Ref.: Friele and Grieg, 1901; Gorbunov, 1946(a).

¹ *Iphitella* is doubtfully included under Littorinidae by Thiele. Anatomical study is needed, but on the basis of feeding habits it is doubtful that an abyssal littorinid could exist.

Alvania zetlandica (Montagu) 1815. 12–1,095 fm; Norway, W. Europe, and Mediterranean B. Records numerous. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1867; Sars, 1878; Friele and Grieg, 1901.

Rissoa ambliia Watson 1886. 683–1,185 fm; Canaries B. (3) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Rissoa (Apicularia) fayalensis Watson 1886. 500–1,185 fm; Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (5). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Family VITRINELLIDAE

Teinostoma azorica Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 598–1,104 fm; W. Europe (2) and Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Family TRACHYSMATIDAE

Trachysma delicata (Philippi) 1849. 350–1,000 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2) and Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Watson, 1886.

Superfamily CERITHIACEA

Family MATHILDIDAE

Gegania pinguis Jeffreys 1884. 740–1,095 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

Family ARCHITECTONICIDAE

Architectonica pseudoperspectiva (Brocchi) 1814. 45–1,415 fm; Mediterranean B. (6). Ref.: Sykes, 1925.

Architectonica radialis Dall 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Family VERMETIDAE

Vermetus ? exsertus (Dall) 1881. 31–1,002 fm; N. America (1), G. of Mexico (2), and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a).

Family CAECIDAE

Caecum devium de Folin 1887. 1,255 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: de Folin, loc. cit.

Family FINELLIDAE

Finella elongata (Watson) 1881. 390–1,000 fm; N. America B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit. and 1886.

Family CERITHIIDAE

Alabina longinqua Haas 1949. 1,700 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Haas, loc. cit.

Cerithium gracile Jeffreys 1885. 681–1,261 fm; W. Europe (1), Canaries (1), C. Verde B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

Cerithium danielsseni Friele 1877. 350–1,450 fm; Labrador, Norway, and W. Europe B. Records numerous. Ref.: Friele, loc. cit.; Jeffreys, 1877 and 1885; Friele and Grieg, 1901. Some of the records refer to *C. procerum* Jeffreys (*non* Kiener), a synonym of *danielsseni*.

Cerithium watsoni Jeffreys 1885. 217–1,029 fm; W. Europe (9) and Canaries B. (11). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

Family CERITHIOPSIDAE

Cerithiopsis amblytera (Watson) 1880. 450–1,245 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (18), Canaries (4) and Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Cerithiopsis costulata (Möller) 1842. 40–1,622 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America B., Wyville Thomson R., Norway, and W. Europe B. Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1885; Locard, 1897.

Cerithiopsis martensi Dall 1889. 229–1,181 fm; G. of Mexico B. (2). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Cerithiopsis obeliscoides (Jeffreys) 1885. 740–1,185 fm; W. Europe (2) and Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Cerithiella whiteavesi Verrill 1880. 238–1,594 fm; Newfoundland (1) and N. America B. (7). Ref.: Verrill, 1885.

Family TRIPHORIDAE

Triphora aspera (Jeffreys) 1885. 92–1,215 fm; W. Europe (5), Canaries (4), Mediterranean (1), and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897.

Superfamily EPITONIACEA (=PTENOGLOSSA)

Family EPITONIIDAE

Acirsa praelonga Jeffreys 1884. 710–1,450 fm; N. America (1) and W. Europe B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (4). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Epitonium dissolutum (Fischer) 1883. 271–1,810 fm; W. Europe (1) and C. Verde B. (2). Ref.: Locard, 1897.

Epitonium folini (Dautzenberg and de Boury) 1897. 637–1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (8). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Epitonium formosissimum (Jeffreys) 1884. 340–1,514 fm; W. Europe B. (2) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897.

Epitonium hellenicum (Forbes) 1844. 40–1,261 fm; Canaries (1) and Mediterranean B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1884.

Epitonium mirificum (Fischer) 1883. 1,110–1,176 fm; Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Locard, 1897.

- Epitonium nanum* (Jeffreys) 1884. 539–1,095 fm; W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.
- Epitonium pandion* Clench and Turner 1952. 349–1,004 fm; N. America B. (13). Ref.: Clench and Turner, loc. cit.
- Epitonium polygyrellum* (Fischer) 1883. 2,328 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Epitonium semidisjunctum* (Jeffreys) 1884. 740–2,199 fm; W. Europe B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.
- Epitonium torulosum* (Brocchi) 1814. 1,215–1,725 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Epitonium trevelyanum* (Leach) 1853. 650–1,272 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Cylindriscala acus* (Watson) 1883. 49–1,254 fm; N. America (1), W. Europe (2), Canaries B. (2), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1884; Watson, 1885; Locard, 1897; Clench and Turner, 1952.

Superfamily EULIMACEA¹ (=AGLOSSA)

Family ACLIDIDAE

- Hemiaclis ventrosa* (Friele) 1875. 50–1,280 fm; Norway (3) and W. Europe B. (2). Ref.: Sars, 1878; Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Aclis walleri* Jeffreys 1867. 0–1,360 fm; Labrador, N. America, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, and C. Verde B. Records numerous. Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Sars, 1878; Verrill, 1882 and 1884; Locard, 1897; Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Aclis* (*Graphis*) *gracilis* (Jeffreys) 1884. 108–1,622 fm; W. Europe (2), Canaries (2), Mediterranean B. (2), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897.
- Aclis* (*Stilbe*) *acuta* (Jeffreys) 1884. 994–1,622 fm; Labrador (1) and W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

Family EULIMIDAE

- "*Subularia* ?" *circumstriata* Schepman 1909. 1,031 fm; Banda B. (1). Ref.: Schepman, loc. cit.
- Eulima fuscoapicata* Jeffreys 1884. 651–1,192 fm; W. Europe (7), Canaries (2), C. Verde B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (9). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897 (as *E. apicofusca* Jeff.); Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Eulima insignis* Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 740–1,810 fm; W. Europe B. (2). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Eulima minuta* Jeffreys 1884. 18–1,192 fm; Canaries (5) and Mediterranean B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

¹ New name in compliance with Article 29 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961).

- Epitonium nanum** (Jeffreys) 1884. 539–1,095 fm; W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.
- Epitonium pandion** Clench and Turner 1952. 349–1,004 fm; N. America B. (13). Ref.: Clench and Turner, loc. cit.
- Epitonium polygyrellum** (Fischer) 1883. 2,328 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Epitonium semidisjunctum** (Jeffreys) 1884. 740–2,199 fm; W. Europe B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.
- Epitonium torulosum** (Brocchi) 1814. 1,215–1,725 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Epitonium trevelyanum** (Leach) 1853. 650–1,272 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Cylindriscala acus** (Watson) 1883. 49–1,254 fm; N. America (1), W. Europe (2), Canaries B. (2), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1884; Watson, 1885; Locard, 1897; Clench and Turner, 1952.

Superfamily EULIMACEA¹ (=AGLOSSA)

Family ACLIDIDAE

- Hemiaclis ventrosa** (Friele) 1875. 50–1,280 fm; Norway (3) and W. Europe B. (2). Ref.: Sars, 1878; Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Aclis walleri** Jeffreys 1867. 0–1,360 fm; Labrador, N. America, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, and C. Verde B. Records numerous. Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Sars, 1878; Verrill, 1882 and 1884; Locard, 1897; Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Aclis (Graphis) gracilis** (Jeffreys) 1884. 108–1,622 fm; W. Europe (2), Canaries (2), Mediterranean B. (2), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897.
- Aclis (Stilbe) acuta** (Jeffreys) 1884. 994–1,622 fm; Labrador (1) and W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

Family EULIMIDAE

- "Subularia ?" circumstriata** Schepman 1909. 1,031 fm; Banda B. (1). Ref.: Schepman, loc. cit.
- Eulima fuscoapicata** Jeffreys 1884. 651–1,192 fm; W. Europe (7), Canaries (2), C. Verde B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (9). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897 (as *E. apicofusca* Jeff.); Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Eulima insignis** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 740–1,810 fm; W. Europe B. (2). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Eulima minuta** Jeffreys 1884. 18–1,192 fm; Canaries (5) and Mediterranean B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

¹ New name in compliance with Article 29 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961).

Eulima obtusa Jeffreys 1884. 310-2,199 fm; W. Europe (2), Canaries (1), Mediterranean (2), C. Verde B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

Eulima stenostoma Jeffreys 1885. 40-1,467 fm; N. America, Norway, W. Europe, and Mediterranean B. Records abundant. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1884; Verrill, 1884; Locard, 1897; Friele and Grieg, 1901.

Balcis distorta (Defrance) 1824. 0-1,261 fm; N. America, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Records abundant. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1884; Friele and Grieg, 1901 (as *E. incurva* Renieri); Bartsch, 1917. Pacific Ocean records for this probably represent other species.

Balcis glabra (Jeffreys) 1884. 539-1,192 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897.

Balcis piriformis (Brugnone) 1873. 11-1,512 fm; Caribbean (1), W. Europe (2), Canaries (1), and Mediterranean B. (2). Ref.: Jeffreys 1884.

Balcis solida (Jeffreys) 1884. 248-1,670 fm; W. Europe (4) and Canaries B. (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897.

Niso joubini Dautzenberg and Fischer 1897. 1,050 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Family STILIFERIDAE

Stilifer abyssorum Locard 1897. 2,620 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Stilifer brychia Watson 1883. 2,650 fm; Argentine B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.

Stilifer curtus Verrill 1882. 410-1,255 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit. and 1884.

Stilifer stimpsoni Verrill 1872. 13-1,255 fm; N. America B. (5) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Verrill, 1882 and 1884; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Superfamily HIPPONICACEA

Family FOSSARIDAE

Fossarus cereus Watson 1880. 1,400 fm; Coral B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.

Superfamily CALYPTRAEACEA

Family TRICHOTROPIDAE

Torellia vestita abyssicola Friele 1902. 1,000-1,150 fm; Norway (1) and W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Friele, loc. cit.

Trichotropis densistriata Jeffreys 1885. 420-1,194 fm; W. Europe (2) and C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897.

Eulima obtusa Jeffreys 1884. 310–2,199 fm; W. Europe (2), Canaries (1), Mediterranean (2), C. Verde B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

Eulima stenostoma Jeffreys 1885. 40–1,467 fm; N. America, Norway, W. Europe, and Mediterranean B. Records abundant. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1884; Verrill, 1884; Locard, 1897; Friele and Grieg, 1901.

Balcis distorta (Defrance) 1824. 0–1,261 fm; N. America, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Records abundant. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1884; Friele and Grieg, 1901 (as *E. incurva* Renieri); Bartsch, 1917. Pacific Ocean records for this probably represent other species.

Balcis glabra (Jeffreys) 1884. 539–1,192 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897.

Balcis piriformis (Brugnone) 1873. 11–1,512 fm; Caribbean (1), W. Europe (2), Canaries (1), and Mediterranean B. (2). Ref.: Jeffreys 1884.

Balcis solida (Jeffreys) 1884. 248–1,670 fm; W. Europe (4) and Canaries B. (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897.

Niso joubini Dautzenberg and Fischer 1897. 1,050 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Family STILIFERIDAE

Stilifer abyssorum Locard 1897. 2,620 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Stilifer brychia Watson 1883. 2,650 fm; Argentine B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.

Stilifer curtus Verrill 1882. 410–1,255 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit. and 1884.

Stilifer stimpsoni Verrill 1872. 13–1,255 fm; N. America B. (5) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Verrill, 1882 and 1884; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Superfamily HIPPONICACEA

Family FOSSARIDAE

Fossarus cereus Watson 1880. 1,400 fm; Coral B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.

Superfamily CALYPTRAEACEA

Family TRICHOTROPIDAE

Torellia vestita abyssicola Friele 1902. 1,000–1,150 fm; Norway (1) and W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Friele, loc. cit.

Trichotropis densistriata Jeffreys 1885. 420–1,194 fm; W. Europe (2) and C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897.

Cerithioderma pacifica Dall 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Lippistes (Separatista) cingulata (Verrill) 1884. 906-1,497 fm; N. America B. (4). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.

Superfamily STROMBACEA

Family APORRHAIIDAE

Aporrhais occidentalis (Beck) 1836. 5-1,000 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, and N. America B. Common. Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Johnson, 1934.

Aporrhais serresianus (Michaud) 1828. 33-1,230 fm; Labrador, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, and Mediterranean B. Records numerous. Ref.: Locard, 1897; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Sykes, 1925.

Superfamily NATICACEA

Family NATICIDAE

Amauropsis apora (Watson) 1881. 502-1,127 fm; Banda (2), Celebes (1), and India-Australia B. (3). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Schepman, 1909.

Amauropsis (Kerguelenatica) grisea (von Martens) 1878. 0-2,507 fm; Argentine (1), Cape (1), Agulhas (1), Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic (8), East Indian-Antarctic (1), and Pacific Antarctic B. (5). Circumantarctic. Ref.: Powell, 1951; Clarke, 1961(b).

Polinices nitida (Donovan) 1803. 1-1,258 fm; Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, and Mediterranean B. Common. Ref.: Thorson, 1941.

Polinices (Euspira) pardoana Dall 1908. 885-1,471 fm; Peru B. (1) and Cocos Rise (2). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Polinices (Neverita) pilula (Locard) 1897. 1,104 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Natica angulata Jeffreys 1885. 227-1,456 fm; W. Europe (1), Canaries (1), and Mediterranean B. (1). Possibly advectitious in the deep sea. Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

Natica apora Watson 1881. 800-1,085 fm; India-Australia (1) and Banda B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.; Smith, 1906.

Natica bathybii Friele 1879. 634-1,333 fm; N. Eurasian (1) and Norway B. (6). Ref.: Friele, loc. cit. and 1886; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Gorbunov, 1946.

Natica bellula Locard 1897. 1,272 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Natica brassiculina Locard 1897. 438-1,278 fm; Canaries B. (3). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Natica clausa Broderip and Sowerby 1829. 0-1,537 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. Eurasian, N. America, Norway, W.

Europe, and N. Pacific B. Common. Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Jeffreys, 1885 (in part as *N. affinis* Gmelin); Johnson, 1934; Thorson, 1941.

Natica compacta Jeffreys 1885. 420–1,380 fm; W. Europe B. (7). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

Natica glaucina (Linn.) 1761. 2–1,095 fm; Norway (1), W. Europe (14), Mediterranean (2), and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1885.

Natica globosa Jeffreys 1885. 1,192–1,980 fm; Canaries (2), and C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.

Natica obtusa Jeffreys 1885. 740–1,104 fm; W. Europe B. (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897.

Natica olivella Locard 1897. 176–2,660 fm; W. Europe (3) and Canaries B. (6). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Natica pallida Broderip and Sowerby 1828. 0–1,330 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, and N. Pacific B. Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1885; Thorson, 1941 and 1951. Records for *N. groenlandica* Möller are included here also.

Natica radiata Watson 1881. 435–1,000+ fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.

Natica subplicata Jeffreys 1885. 0–1,222 fm; W. Europe (9), Canaries (1), Mediterranean (1), C. Verde B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (7). Ref.: Locard, 1897; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Gyrodes depressa (Seguenza) 1874. 15–1,360 fm; N. America (2), Canaries (2), and Mediterranean B. (4). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1885 (as *Adeorbis* Dall, 1889(a)).

Naticidae genus (1 to 3 species) or **Buccinidae** (1 to 3 species). 3,750 fm; Kurile-Kamchatka Trench (N. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Superfamily LAMELLARIACEA

Family LAMELLARIIDAE

Lamellaria gouldi Verrill 1882. 44–1,497 fm; N. America B. (9). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit. and 1884.

Lamellaria pellucida Verrill 1880. 43–2,574 fm; N. America B. (12). Ref.: Verrill, 1882, 1884, and 1885.

Superfamily CYPRAEACEA

Family OVULIDAE

Pedicularia decurvata Locard 1897. 537–1,214 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Superfamily TONNACEA

Family TONNIDAE

Oöcorys caribbaea Clench and Aguayo 1939. 615–1,600 fm; Caribbean B. (3). Ref.: Turner, 1948.

- Oöcorys elevata** Dall 1908. 2,235 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Oöcorys fischeri** Locard 1897. 688–1,442 fm; Canaries B. (3) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Oöcorys rotunda** Dall 1908. 1,672 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Oöcorys schepmani** Turner 1948. 1,513 fm; Banda B. (1). Ref.: Turner, loc. cit.
- Oöcorys sulcata** Fischer 1883. 88–2,512 fm; N. America (5), Caribbean (6), Canaries (6), C. Verde (3), Sierra Leone (1), India-Australia B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (10). Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Watson, 1886; Dall, 1889; Locard, 1897; Schepman, 1909; Dautzenberg, 1927; Turner, 1948.
- Oöcorys sulcata** var. **indica** Smith 1906. 1,912 fm; India-Australia B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Oöcorys watsoni** Locard 1897. 1,850 fm; Sierra Leone B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Oöcorys weberi** Schepman 1909. 1,046 fm; Banda B. (1). Ref.: Schepman, loc. cit.
- Oöcorys (Benthodolium) abyssorum** Verrill and Smith 1884. 169–2,620 fm; N. America (7) and G. of Mexico B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Johnson, 1934; Turner, 1948.
- Oöcorys (Benthodolium) pacifica** Dall 1896. 1,201 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Galeodea rugosa** (Linn.) 1771. 58–1,150 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (7). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Eudolium crosseanum** (Monterosato) 1869. 350–2,220 fm; Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.

Family CYMATIDAE

- Charonia corrugata** (Lamarck) 1822. 58–1,250 fm; W. Europe B. (2). Ref.: Locard, 1897.

Order NEOGASTROPODA

Superfamily MURICACEA

Family COLUMBARIIDAE

- Columbarium benthocallis** Melville and Standen 1907. 1,775 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Melville and Standen, loc. cit.

Family MURICIDAE

- Trophon abyssorum** Verrill 1885. 843–2,033 fm; N. America B. (15). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.

- Trophon aculeatus** Watson 1882. 142–1,360 fm; Brazil (1) and Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.; Thiele, 1925.
- Trophon dabneyi** Dautzenberg 1883. 274–2,172 fm; C. Verde B. (3) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (18). Ref.: Locard, 1897; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Trophon deversus** Locard 1897. 1,288 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Trophon guineensis** Thiele 1925. 1,246 fm; Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.
- Trophon limicola** Verrill 1885. 843–2,033 fm; N. America B. (15). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Trophon multilamellosus** (Philippi) 1844. 45–1,415 fm; Canaries (1) and Mediterranean B. (2). Ref.: Sykes, 1911.
- Trophon (Trophonopsis) barvicensis** (Johnston) 1818. 8–1,072 fm; Norway (4), W. Europe (5), Canaries (1), and Mediterranean B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897; Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Trophon (Trophonopsis) carinatus** (Bivona) 1822. 62–1,040 fm; W. Europe (12) and Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Trophon (Trophonopsis) grimaldii** (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1896. 304–1,048 fm; W. Europe (2), Canaries (1), and Mediterranean B. (3). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Trophon (Trophonopsis) muricatus** (Montagu) 1803. 688–1,072 fm; W. Europe (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Trophon (Trophonopsis) varicosissimus** (Bonelli) 1841. 603–1,040 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Ocenebra edwardsi** (Payraudeau) 1826. 55–1,640 fm; Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Ocenebra spinulosa** (O. G. Costa) 1861. 490–1,338 fm; W. Europe (1) and Mediterranean B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.

Family MAGILIDAE

- Coralliophila profundicola** Haas 1949. 1,700 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Haas, loc. cit.

Superfamily BUCCINACEA

Family COLUMBELLIDAE

- Anachis costulata** (Cantraine) 1875. 27–1,537 fm; N. America (2), Norway (4), W. Europe (19), Canaries (6), Mediterranean B. (3), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (31). Ref.: Verrill, 1885; Locard, 1897; Friele and Grieg, 1901 (all as *A. haliaeti* Jeffreys); Sykes, 1911; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Anachis nitidulina Locard 1897. 1,227-1,638 fm; Canaries B. (2) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Amphissa (Astyris) profundus (Dall) 1889. 683-1,190 fm; W. Europe (1), C. Verde B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (5). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a); Dautzenberg, 1927.

Amphissa (Astyris) pura (Verrill) 1882. 71-1,255 fm; N. America B. (7). Ref.: Verrill, 1884.

Family BUCCINIDAE

Beringius brychius (Verrill) 1885. 294-2,574 fm; N. America B. (2) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897; Johnson, 1934.

Volutopsius amabilis Dall 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Mohnia caelatula (Verrill) 1884. 326-1,356 fm; N. America B. (9). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.

Mohnia corbis Dall 1913. 1,771 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Mohnia exquisita Dall 1913. 1,766 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Mohnia mohni (Friele) 1877. 601-2,080 fm; N. Eurasian (5) and Norway B. (9). Ref.: Friele, loc. cit.; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Gorbunov, 1946(a).

Mohnia robusta Dall 1913. 987-1,401 fm; N. Pacific B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1921.

Neptunea abyssorum (Fischer) 1883. 656-2,740 fm; W. Europe (6) and Canaries B. (4) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Locard, 1897; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Aulacofusus sapius Dall 1919. 1,569 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Aulacofusus trophius Dall 1919. 27-1,100 fm; N. Pacific B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1921.

Probuccinum archibenthale (Melville and Standen) 1907. 1,775 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Melville and Standen, loc. cit.; Powell, 1960.

Pisanianura clathrata (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1906. 820-1,185 fm; Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Euthria ? fallax Thiele 1925. 69-1,505 fm; Agulhas B. (2). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.

Bathydromus calathiscus (Watson) 1882. 1,600 fm; Marion-Crozets Rise (Indian O.) (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit. and 1886; Powell, 1960.

Bathydromus obtectus (Thiele) 1912. 1,874 fm; Kerguelen-Gaussberg R. (Indian O.) (1). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.

- Bathydromus setosus** (Watson) 1882. 1,375–1,600 fm; Marion-Crozets Rise (Indian O.) (2). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit. and 1886; Powell, 1960.
- Buccinum abyssorum** Verrill 1884. 49–1,434 fm; N. America B. (10). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.
- Buccinum diplodetum** Dall 1907. 877–1,569 fm; N. Pacific B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1921.
- Colus attenuatus** (Jeffreys) 1877. 1,207–1,443 fm; Norway (1) and W. Europe B. (7). Ref.: Sykes, 1911.
- Colus dispar** Verrill 1884. 1,555 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Colus guineensis** (Thiele) 1925. 1,364 fm; Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.
- Colus hispidulus** (Verrill) 1884. 1,525–2,033 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Colus hunkinsi** Clarke 1960. 934–1,208 fm; N. Canadian B. (3). Ref.: Clarke, 1960(a).
- Colus islandicus** (Gmelin) 1790. 20–1,650 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Canadian, Norway, W. Europe, and Canaries B. Common. Ref.: Dall, 1889(b); Friele and Grieg, 1901; Clarke, 1954 and 1962.
- Colus krampi** (Thorson) 1951. 1,030 fm; Labrador B. (1). Ref.: Thorson, loc. cit.
- Colus profundicolus** (Verrill) 1884. 1,497–2,033 fm; N. America B. (4). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Colus propinquus** (Alder) 1848. 66–1,380 fm; Norway (1) and W. Europe B. (9). Ref.: Sykes, 1911.
- Colus (Siphonorbis) caelatus** (Verrill and Smith) 1880. 75–1,537 fm; N. America B. (13). Ref.: Verrill, 1882.
- Colus (Siphonorbis) danielsseni** (Friele) 1879. 1,110–2,080 fm; N. Eurasian (2) and Norway B. (4). Ref.: Friele, 1882; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Gorbunov, 1946(a).
- Colus (Siphonorbis) ebur** (Mørch) 1869. 90–2,033 fm; Labrador (1) and Norway B. (7). Ref.: Sars, 1878 (as *Sipho sarsi* Jeffreys); Friele and Grieg, 1901; Thorson, 1941.
- Colus (Siphonorbis) hebes** (Verrill) 1884. 444–1,295 fm; N. America B. (4). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Glypteuthria meridionalis** (Smith) 1881. 10–2,100 fm; Argentine B. (6). Ref.: Thiele, 1912(a); Powell, 1951 and 1960.
- Tromina bella abyssicola** Clarke 1961. 2,507 fm; Agulhas B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).

Tromina traverseensis Clarke 1961. 1,497 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).

Tromina A. 2,054 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).

Tromina B. 2,670 fm; Cape B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).

Tromina C. 2,054 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).

Family NASSARIIDAE

Nassarius dissimilis (Watson) 1886. 1,100 fm; S. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.

Nassarius limatus (Kobelt) 1844. 51–1,415 fm; Mediterranean B. (5) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Sykes, 1911.

Nassarius nigrolabrus (Verrill) 1880. 155–2,574 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, 1882 and 1884.

Family FASCIOLARIIDAE

Fusus fragilissimus (Dall) 1908. 1,573 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Fusus rubrolineatus Sowerby 1870. 271–1,055 fm; Arabia (1) and Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1) and "Indian Seas." Ref.: Smith, 1906.

Fusus rufocaudatus (Dall) 1896. 1,270–1,879 fm; Guatemala (1) and Peru B. (3). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Kryptos elegans Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 575–1,104 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Troschelia berniciensis (King) 1846. 57–1,050 fm; Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, and C. Verde B. Records numerous. Ref.: Friele, 1882; Locard, 1897; Friele and Grieg, 1901.

Troschelia carinata Locard 1897. 1,185–1,296 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Troschelia (Thalassoplanes) morchi Dall 1908. 2,463 fm; Central Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Superfamily VOLUTACEA

Family OLIVIDAE

Baryspira longispira (Strebel) 1908. 1,463 fm; Argentine B. (1). Ref.: Strebel, loc. cit.

Family MITRIDAE

Vexillum speciale (Locard) 1897. 1,040 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Mitra cryptodon Fischer 1882. 1,040 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Family VOLUTIDAE

Calliotectum vernicosum Dall 1889. 741–1,036 fm; Galapagos-Cocos Rise (3) and Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a).

Guivillea alabastrina (Watson) 1882. 1,600–1,775 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (2). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Melville and Standen, 1907.

Tractolira sparta Dall 1895. 1,672–2,232 fm; Guatemala (2) and Peru B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1895(a).

Cymbiola benthalis (Dall) 1896. 1,672 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit. (as *Scaphella*).

Family CANCELLARIIDAE

Cancellaria (Merica) corbicula Dall 1908. 359–1,100 fm; N. Pacific B. (4). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Admete aquilara (Watson) 1882. 1,000 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.; Turner, 1948.

Admete inflata (Friele) 1879. 223–1,290 fm; Norway (3) and N. America B. (1). Ref.: Friele, loc. cit.; Verrill, 1884 (as *Trichotropis inflata*); Friele and Grieg, 1901.

Admete viridula (Fabricius) 1789. 2–1,255 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, and N. Pacific B. Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1885 (as *Cancellaria*); Johnson, 1934 (as *Admete couthouyi* "Jay" Adams).

Admete species. 3,640–3,700 fm; Kermadec Trench (S. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Family MARGINELLIDAE

Marginella avenella Dall 1881 and 1927. 70–1,002 fm; N. America (1), Caribbean (3), and G. of Mexico B. (5). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit. and 1889(a) (as *M. succinea* Conrad).

Marginella helena Thiele 1925. 69–1,504 fm; Agulhas B. (2). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.

Marginella marocana Locard 1897. 473–1,140 fm; Canaries B. (9). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Gibberula retusa Monterosato 1896. 301–1,810 fm; W. Europe (3) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.

Superfamily CONACEA (=TOXOGLOSSA)

Family TURRIDAE

Aliceia aenigmatica Dautzenberg and Fischer 1897. 743–1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (4). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Cymatosyrinx centimata (Dall) 1889. 731–1,920 fm; Newfoundland (1), N. America (1), G. of Mexico (2), W. Europe (1), Canaries B. (3), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (9). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897; Dautzenberg, 1927.

- Spirotropis aganactica** (Watson) 1886. 1,900 fm; Argentine B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.
- Spirotropis brachytoma** (Watson) 1881. 1,245 fm; Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.
- Spirotropis carinata** (Philippi) 1844. 40–1,080 fm; Norway, W. Europe, and Canaries B. Records numerous. Ref.: Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Spirotropis ephamilla** Verrill 1884. 1,917–2,221 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Leucosyrinx erosina** Dall 1908. 1,672 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Leucosyrinx hypomela** (Dall) 1889. 1,639 fm; Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- ***Leucosyrinx pacifica** Dall 1908. 1,569 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Leucosyrinx persimilis blanca** Dall 1919. 1,064 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Leucosyrinx sigsbeeii** Dall 1881. 640–1,591 fm; Caribbean (2) and Angola B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.; Thiele, 1925.
- Leucosyrinx talismani** (Locard) 1897. 600–2,328 fm; Canaries B. (7) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (14). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Clavatula (Melatoma) delicatulina** (Locard) 1897. 645–2,220 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (4) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Clavatula (Melatoma) quadruplex** (Watson) 1882. 438–2,340 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (5) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (25). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.; Locard, 1897; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Steiraxis aulaca** (Dall) 1896. 1,772–1,879 fm; Guatemala (1) and Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Steiraxis (Irenosyrinx) crebristriata** (Dall) 1908. 1,569 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Steiraxis (Irenosyrinx) goodei** (Dall) 1889. 1,050 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Steiraxis (Irenosyrinx) pacifica** Dall 1908. 1,569 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Steiraxis (Irenosyrinx) persimilis** Dall 1908. 677–1,067 fm; N. Pacific (1), Peru (2), and Pacific-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Turricula (Surcula) arcana** (Smith) 1906. 960–1,006 fm; India-Australia B. (2). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Turricula (Surcula) gradata** (Thiele) 1925. 1,245 fm; Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.

*See Addenda, p. 79.

- Turricula (Surcula) lepta** (Watson) 1881. 1,950 fm; Eastern-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.
- Turricula (Surcula) obtusigemmata** (Prashad) 1932. 258-1,110 fm; Banda (2) and Celebes B. (1). Ref.: Prashad, loc. cit.
- Turricula (Surcula) rotundata** (Watson) 1881. 2,050 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.
- Turricula (Surcula) staminea** (Watson) 1881. 105-1,375 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1) and Kerguelen-Gaussberg R. (Indian O.) (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.
- Turricula (Surcula) symbiotes** (Wood-Mason and Alcock) 1891. 1,043 fm; India-Australia B. (1). Ref.: Smith, 1894.
- Turricula (Surcula) tenerrima** (Locard) 1897. 1,710-2,220 fm; Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Turricula (Surcula) thisbe** (Smith) 1906. 1,086 fm; India-Australia B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" adelpha** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 710-1,185 fm; Canaries B. (2) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (4). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- "Pleurotoma" alberti** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1906. 2,127 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- "Pleurotoma" blanchardi** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 637-1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (6). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- "Pleurotoma" compsospira** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 728-1,012 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- "Pleurotoma" decolorata** Locard 1897. 614-1,158 fm; Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" devistita** Locard 1897. 1,447 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" emarginata** (Donovan) 1803. 66-2,112 fm; W. Europe (3) and Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- "Pleurotoma" erranea** Locard 1897. 1,040 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" fischeri** Locard 1897. 604-1,270 fm; Canaries B. (4). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" fulvotincta** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 559-1,638 fm; W. Europe (1), Canaries (1), C. Verde B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (14). Ref.: Locard, 1897; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- "Pleurotoma" hirondellei** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 438-1,250 fm; Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (12). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

- "Pleurotoma" imum** Locard 1896. 1,157-1,204 fm; Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" lepticoncha** Fischer 1883. 1,640-1,930 fm; Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- "Pleurotoma" mericiaca** Locard 1897. 1,271 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" milneedwardsi** Locard 1897. 688-1,150 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" mirmidina** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 757-1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- "Pleurotoma" modiola** (Jan) 1832. 202-1,110 fm; W. Europe (8) and Canaries B. (9). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- "Pleurotoma" monterosatoi** Locard 1897. 738-1,209 fm; Canaries B. (4). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" nana** Thiele 1925. 1,362 fm; Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" neoterica** Locard 1897. 304-1,272 fm; W. Europe (2) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" nexuosula** Locard 1897. 688-1,224 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" phymatias** Watson 1886. 1,050 fm; S. China B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" pingue** Jeffreys 1880. 605-1,060 fm; W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- "Pleurotoma" projecticia** Locard 1897. 870-1,930 fm; Canaries B. (5). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" spirotropoides** Thiele 1925. 69-1,505 fm; Agulhas B. (2). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" subaraneosa** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 638-1,050 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (6). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- "Pleurotoma" tenelluna** Locard 1897. 1,736-2,000 fm; Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" turrisulcata** Locard 1897. 1,638 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" urinator** Locard 1897. 688-1,638 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- "Pleurotoma" vacantiva** Locard 1897. 1,638 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Turris (Gemmula) benthima** (Dall) 1908. 812-1,360 fm; Peru B. (7). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

- Turris (Gemmula) eldorana** (Dall) 1908. 812–1,270 fm; Peru B. (2).
Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Turris (Gemmula) esuriens** (Dall) 1908. 885–1,270 fm; Peru B. (3).
Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Turris (Gemmula) esuriens pernodata** (Dall) 1908. 2,232 fm; Guatemala B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Turris (Gemmula) exulans** (Dall) 1889. 634–1,132 fm; Peru B. (3). Ref.:
Dall, loc. cit.
- Turris (Gemmula) herilda** (Dall) 1908. 1,672 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.:
Dall, 1908(b).
- Turris (Gemmula) serilla** (Dall) 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.:
Dall, 1908(b).
- Turris (Gemmula) truncata** (Schepman) 1913. 1,530 fm; Banda B. (1).
Ref.: Schepman, loc. cit.
- Turris (Gemmula) vicella** (Dall) 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.:
Dall, 1908(b).
- Borsonia (Borsonella) agassizii** Dall 1908. 1,471 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.:
Dall, 1908(b).
- Borsonia (Borsonella) hooveri** (Arnold) 1903. 995–1,270 fm; Peru (2)
and Guatemala B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Pontiothauma minus** Smith 1906. 1,085 fm; India-Australia B. (1). Ref.:
Smith, loc. cit.
- Pontiothauma mirabile** Smith 1895. 1,250 fm; Arabia B. (1). Ref.: Smith,
loc. cit.
- Pontiothauma pacei** Smith 1906. 1,022–1,085 fm; India-Australia B. (2).
Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Mangelia abyssorum** (Locard) 1897. 110–2,135 fm; W. Europe (7),
Canaries (3), C. Verde B. (2), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (6).
Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Mangelia anceps** (Eichwald) 1830. 14–1,040 fm; Norway (3), W. Europe
(2), and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897; Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Mangelia bandella** (Dall) 1881. 321–2,100 fm; N. America (7), G. of
Mexico (1), and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.; Verrill, 1884.
- Mangelia blakei** (Verrill) 1885. 2,021 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill,
loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.
- Mangelia climakis** (Watson) 1886. 1,850 fm; Sierra Leone B. (1). Ref.:
Watson, loc. cit.
- Mangelia comatotropis** Dall 1881. 50–1,075 fm; N. America (3), G. of
Mexico (1), Caribbean (3), and Canaries B. (3). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a);
Locard, 1897.

- Mangelia encella* Dall 1908. 1,067 fm; Cocos Rise (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Mangelia enora* Dall 1908. 1,132 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Mangelia exarata* (Møller) 1842. 2–1,230 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, Norway, and W. Europe B. Records numerous. Ref.: Sykes, 1907; Thorson, 1944.
- Mangelia furfuraculata* (Locard) 1897. 1,040 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Mangelia ? genilda* Dall 1908. 1,020–1,270 fm; Peru B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Mangelia graphica* (Locard) 1897. 343–1,040 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Mangelia hebes* (Verrill) 1880. 252–2,033 fm; N. America B. (7). Ref.: Verrill, 1884.
- Mangelia incincta* (Watson) 1881. 1,000–1,150 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Mangelia innocens* Thiele 1925. 2,492 fm; Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.
- Mangelia macra* (Watson) 1881. 559–1,185 fm; W. Europe (1), Canaries B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (16). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Sykes, 1906; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Mangelia minuscularia* (Locard) 1897. 1,104 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Mangelia ovalis* (Friele) 1877. 570–1,333 fm; Norway B. (9) and W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Friele, loc. cit.; Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Mangelia polysarca* (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1896. 475–2,408 fm; W. Europe (2), Canaries (2), Guinea B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (5). Ref.: Locard, 1897; Thiele, 1925; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Mangelia pygmaea* (Verrill) 1882. 312–1,290 fm; N. America B. (4). Ref.: Verrill, 1884.
- Mangelia pyramidalis* (Strøm) 1788. 2–1,100 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, Norway, and W. Europe B. Records numerous. Ref.: Sars, 1878; Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Mangelia pyrrhogramma* (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1896. 1,104 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Mangelia rathbuni* (Verrill) 1884. 1,395 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Mangelia sedillina* Dall 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Mangelia serga* Dall 1881. 382–1,075 fm; N. America (2) and Caribbean B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.; Watson, 1886.

- Mangelia tanneri** (Verrill) 1884. 1,290 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Mangelia tenuicostata** (Sars) 1878. 2-1,622 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, Norway, and W. Europe B. Records numerous. Ref.: Sars, 1878; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Thorson, 1944.
- Mangelia turriculata** (Montagu) 1803. 252-1,040 fm; W. Europe (4) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Belomitra lyrata** (Monterosato) 1896. 510-1,215 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (4). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Thesbia membranacea** (Watson) 1886. 1,100 fm; S. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.
- Thesbia nudator** Locard 1897. 2,193-2,220 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Thesbia xanthias** (Watson) 1886. 1,100 fm; S. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.
- Taranis cirrata** (Brugnone) 1862. 20-1,255 fm; N. America, G. of Mexico, Caribbean, Norway, W. Europe, and Mediterranean B. Records numerous. Ref.: Locard, 1897; Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Taranis cirrata tornatus** Verrill 1884. 1,255 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Taranis laevisculpta** Monterosato 1878. 651-1,261 fm; W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Taranis monterosatoi** Locard 1897. 490-1,114 fm; W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Philbertia cala** (Watson) 1886. 1,425 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. between Argentine and Angola B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.
- Philbertia chyta** (Watson) 1881. 1,000 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Watson, 1886.
- Philbertia homaeotata** (Watson) 1886. 1,850 fm; Sierra Leone B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.
- Philbertia orariana** (Dall) 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Philbertia phyxanor** (Watson) 1886. 1,850 fm; Sierra Leone B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.
- Philbertia reticulata** (Renier) 1904. 45-1,415 fm; Mediterranean B. (4). Ref.: Sykes, 1906.
- Daphnella monoceros** (Watson) 1881. 2,500 fm; Sierra Leone B. (1). Ref.: Watson, 1886.

- Daphnella perfragilis** Schepman 1913. 457–1,110 fm; Banda B. (2). Ref.: Schepman, loc. cit.
- Daphnella (Eubela) imparella** Dall 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Daphnella (Surculina) blanda** Dall 1908. 1,067 fm; Cocos Rise (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Pleurotomella agassizii** Verrill and Smith 1880. 39–1,608 fm; N. America B. (22). Ref.: Verrill, 1882 and 1884.
- Pleurotomella atlantica** (Locard) 1897. 547–1,185 fm; W. Europe (4) and Canaries B. (6). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Pleurotomella bairdi** Verrill 1884. 880–2,221 fm; N. America (5) and C. Verde B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Pleurotomella benedicti** Verrill 1884. 1,290–1,507 fm; N. America (1) and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Dall, 1889(a).
- Pleurotomella bruneri** Verrill 1884. 1,608–2,033 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.
- Pleurotomella brychia** (Watson) 1881. 1,850–2,200 fm; W. Europe (1) and Sierra Leone B. (1). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Pleurotomella callembyron** (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1896. 710–1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (5). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Pleurotomella catherinae** Verrill 1884. 843–2,033 fm; N. America B. (4). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Pleurotomella chariessa** (Watson) 1881. 350–1,640 fm; N. America (5), Caribbean (4), Brazil (1), Canaries B. (7), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (20). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Dall, 1889(a); Locard, 1897; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Pleurotomella dalmasi** (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1897. 637–1,150 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (12). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Pleurotomella emertoni** Verrill 1884. 1,917–2,393 fm; N. America (1) and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Pleurotomella eurybrocha** (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1896. 710–1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (5). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Pleurotomella formosa** (Jeffreys) 1883. 843–1,608 fm; N. America (8), W. Europe (5), Canaries B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1883(b); Verrill, 1884 (as *P. saffordi* Verrill); Watson, 1886; Johnson, 1934.
- Pleurotomella frielei** Verrill 1885. 1,168–1,178 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.
- Pleurotomella gisota** (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1896. 875–1,150 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (4). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

- Pleurotomella hadria** Dall 1889. 407–1,181 fm; N. America (2) and G. of Mexico B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a).
- Pleurotomella lottae** Verrill 1885. 1,525 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Pleurotomella nodulosa** (Jeffreys) 1882. 1,456 fm; Mediterranean B. (1). Ref.: Sykes, 1906.
- Pleurotomella papyracea** (Watson) 1881. 1,600 fm; Marion-Crozets R. (Indian O.) (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit. and 1886; Powell, 1960.
- Pleurotomella parella** Dall 1908. 1,132 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Pleurotomella pruina** (Watson) 1881. 1,000 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Watson, 1886.
- Pleurotomella sandersoni** Verrill 1884. 1,290–2,033 fm; N. America B. (3). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Pleurotomella tineta** Verrill 1885. 2,512–2,574 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Pleurotomella vayssierei** (Dautzenberg) 1925. 2,962 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Pleurotomella (Phymorhynchus) castanea** Dall 1908. 1,322 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Pleurotomella (Phymorhynchus) clarinda** Dall 1908. 1,772 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Pleurotomella (Phymorhynchus) oceanica** Dall 1908. 2,368 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Pleurotomella (Theta) lyronuclea** Clarke 1959. 2,843 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1959(b).
- Gymnobela agria** (Dall) 1889. 1,685 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a).
- Gymnobela altina** (Dall) 1908. 1,010–1,067 fm; Cocos Rise (2). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Gymnobela blakeana** (Dall) 1889. 100–1,608 fm; N. America (1), G. of Mexico (2), and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a).
- Gymnobela brevis** (Verrill) 1885. 1,290–1,608 fm; N. America B. (3). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.
- Gymnobela curta** (Verrill) 1884. 843–1,917 fm; N. America B. (6). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Gymnobela egregia** (Dall) 1908. 2,222 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Gymnobela engonia** (Verrill) 1884. 906–1,608 fm; N. America B. (4). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.

- Gymnobela erronea** Thiele 1925. 1,618 fm; Somali B. (1). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.
- Gymnobela extensa** (Dall) 1881. 640–1,000+ fm; N. America (1) and G. of Mexico B. (2). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Dall, 1889(a).
- Gymnobela guineensis** Thiele 1925. 1,364 fm; Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.
- Gymnobela isogonia** (Dall) 1908. 1,020 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Gymnobela recondita** Tiberi 1890. 688–1,277 fm; Canaries B. (2) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Gymnobela subangulata** (Verrill) 1884. 197–2,033 fm; N. America B. (4). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Gymnobela tornata** (Verrill) 1884. 1,255 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Gymnobela xylona** (Dall) 1908. 1,360 fm; Guatemala B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Bathybermudia carynae** Haas 1949. 1,700 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Haas, loc. cit.
- Clinuropsis monochorda** (Dall) 1908. 1,020 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Superfamily UNKNOWN

- Prosobranchia I (6–10 species). 3,940–4,950 fm; Kurile-Kamchatka Trench (N. Pacific B.) (3). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.
- Prosobranchia II (1 species). 4,910–4,950 fm; New Britain Trench (Solomon B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.
- Prosobranchia III (1–2 species). 5,700–5,850 fm; Tonga Trench (S. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.
- Prosobranchia IV (1 species). 5,460–5,470 fm; Kermadec Trench (S. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Subclass **Opisthobranchiata**

Order PLEUROCOELA

Superfamily ACTEONACEA

Family ACTEONIDAE

- Acteon aequatorialis** Thiele 1925. 254–1,265 fm; Somali (1) and India-Australia B. (1). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.
- Acteon amabilis** Watson 1883. 744–1,125 fm; Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (5). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Acteon exilis Jeffreys 1870. 176–1,810 fm; W. Europe (12), Mediterranean (2), C. Verde B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (12). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Locard, 1897; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Acteon grimaldii Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 1,192 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Acteon melampoides Dall 1881. 310–2,574 fm; N. America (1) and G. of Mexico B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a).

Acteon monterosatoi Dautzenberg 1889. 176–1,072 fm; W. Europe (4) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Acteon nitidus Verrill 1882. 238–1,451 fm; N. America B. (5). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit. and 1884.

Acteon panamensis Dall 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Acteon pusillus (Forbes) 1843. 10–1,072 fm; W. Europe (2), Canaries (4), Mediterranean (3), C. Verde (1), G. of Mexico (1), Caribbean B. (2), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897; Sykes, 1904; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Acteon (Actaeonina) chariis Watson 1883. 638–1,150 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (5). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Family RINGICULIDAE

Ringicula blanchardi Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 1,810 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Ringicula conformis Monterosato 1875. 11–1,072 fm; W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Locard, 1897.

Ringicula leptochila Brugnone 1874. 176–1,810 fm; W. Europe B. (13). Ref.: Locard, 1897.

Ringicula nitida Verrill 1873. 92–1,075 fm; N. America (18), G. of Mexico (2), Caribbean (2), Brazil (1), W. Europe (2), and Mediterranean B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, 1882; Watson, 1886; Sykes, 1905.

Ringicula pulchella Morlet 1888. 740–1,215 fm; W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Sykes, 1905.

Family DIAPHANIDAE

Diaphana hiemalis (Couthouy) 1839. 9–1,004 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, N. America, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, and N. Pacific B. Records numerous. Ref.: Friele, 1886 (as var. *loveni* Friele); Friele and Grieg, 1901; Johnson, 1934.

Diaphana gemma Verrill 1882. 100–2,033 fm; N. America B. (4). Ref.: Verrill, 1884.

Diaphana seguenzae (Watson) 1886. 600–1,095 fm; W. Europe B. (3) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Sykes, 1904.

Family BULLIDAE

Bulla guernei Dautzenberg 1889. 291–1,810 fm; W. Europe (4) and Canaries B. (2) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (20). Ref.: Locard, 1897; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Bulla insperata Locard 1897. 1,376–1,441 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Bulla morgana (Dall) 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Bulla semilevis Seguenza 1879. 304–1,450 fm; W. Europe (6) and Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Locard, 1897; Sykes, 1904.

Bulla simplex Locard 1897. 1,272–1,376 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Family ATYIDAE

Atys millepunctatus (Locard) 1897. 817–2,330 fm; Canaries (4), C. Verde (1), Guinea B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.; Thiele, 1925.

Akera africana (Locard) 1897. 1,269–1,750 fm; Canaries (1) and C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Akera fischeri (Locard) 1897. 1,072 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Family RETUSIDAE

Retusa domita (Dall) 1889. 734–1,591 fm; Caribbean B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a).

Retusa lactea (Jeffreys) 1877. 1,443–1,450 fm; Labrador (1) and W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Sykes, 1904.

Retusa leuca (Watson) 1883. 1,000 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Watson, 1886.

Retusa marshalli Sykes 1904. 600–1,095 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Sykes, loc. cit.

Volvula flavotincta von Martens 1903. 1,066 fm; Somali B. (1). Ref.: von Martens, loc. cit.

Superfamily PHILINACEA

Family SCAPHANDRIDAE

Acteocina mirabilis (Locard) 1897. 1,094 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Acteocina obesa (Locard) 1897. 605–1,204 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Acteocina oliviformis (Watson) 1883. 637–2,740 fm; W. Europe B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (8). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Dautzenberg, 1927.

- Acteocina protracta** (Dautzenberg) 1889. 637–1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (7). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Acteocina pusillina** (Locard) 1897. 557–1,072 fm; W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Cylichna chevreuxi** Dautzenberg 1889. 500–1,150 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (21). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Cylichna discus** Watson 1883. 304–1,163 fm; Norway (8), W. Europe (2), and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.; Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Cylichna ovata** Jeffreys 1870. 350–1,150 fm; N. America and Brazil B., Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores), Norway, W. Europe, and Canaries B. Records numerous. Ref.: Watson, 1886; Locard, 1897; Friele and Grieg, 1901 (as *Tornatina conula* Wood); Sykes, 1904; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Cylichna piettei** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 248–1,010 fm; Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (9). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Cylichna richardi** Dautzenberg 1889. 848–1,810 fm; W. Europe B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Locard, 1897; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Cylichna umbilicata** (Montagu) 1803. 176–1,072 fm; W. Europe B. (4). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Cylichna (Bulinella) alba** (Brown) 1827. 1–1,366 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, G. of Mexico, Caribbean, Brazil, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, and N. Pacific B. Common. Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Sykes, 1904; Johnson, 1934.
- Cylichna (Bulinella) discus** Watson 1883. 412–1,163 fm; Norway (4), W. Europe (2), and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Sykes, 1904.
- Cylichna (Bulinella) insculpta** (Totten) 1835. 100–1,608 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, and N. Pacific B. Common. Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Johnson, 1934. This is *C. occulta* (Mighels) according to Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Cylichna (Bulinella) vortex** Dall 1881. 326–1,356 fm; N. America (7) and G. of Mexico (2). Ref.: Verrill, 1884 (as *C. dalli* Verrill); Dall, 1889(a).
- Cylichna (Cylichnella) inca** Dall 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Cylichna (Cylichnella) pizarro** Dall 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Sabatia bathymophila** Dall 1881. 640–1,568 fm; G. of Mexico (2) and Caribbean B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a).
- Sabatia planetica** (Dall) 1908. 2,463 fm; Central Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b) (as *Sabatina*).

- Sabatia (Roxania) monterosatoi** (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1896. 344–1,150 fm; Canaries (1) and C. Verde B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (11). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1911.
- Meloscaphander sibogae** Schepman 1913. 1,530 fm; Celebes B. (1). Ref.: Schepman, loc. cit.
- Scaphander cylindrellus** Dall 1908. 2,845 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Scaphander decapitatus** Dall 1908. 2,690 fm; Central Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Scaphander gracilis** Watson 1883. 750–1,638 fm; W. Europe B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (11). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Locard, 1897; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Scaphander interruptus** Dall 1889. 812–1,672 fm; Peru (4) and Pacific Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Scaphander lignarius** (Linn.) 1758. 20–1,230 fm; W. Europe (6), Canaries (2), and Mediterranean B. (3). Ref.: Sykes, 1904.
- Scaphander mundus** Watson 1883. 438–1,277 fm; Canaries (3), C. Verde (1), India-Australia (1), and Banda B. (1). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Locard, 1897; Smith, 1906.
- Scaphander nobilis** Verrill 1884. 495–1,367 fm; N. America (9), G. of Mexico (1), and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Thiele, 1925; Bullis, 1956.
- Scaphander punctostriatus** (Mighels and Adams) 1842. 20–1,536 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, Cape Verde, Banda, and India-Australia B. Common. Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Watson, 1886; Locard, 1897; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Dautzenberg, 1927; Johnson, 1934. Indo-Pacific records probably represent other species of *Scaphander*.
- Scaphander sibogae** Schepman 1913. 435–1,031 fm; Banda (1) and India-Australia B. (2). Ref.: Schepman, loc. cit.
- Scaphander stigmatica** Dall 1927. 1,544 fm; Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1927(b); Bullis, 1956.
- Scaphander vicinus** Smith 1906. 1,085 fm; India-Australia B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.

Family PHILINIDAE

- Philine approximans** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 750–1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (6). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Philine catena** (Montagu) 1803. 591–1,104 fm; W. Europe B. (2). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Philine ossiansarsi** Friele 1877. 412–1,110 fm; Norway B. (3). Ref.: Friele and Grieg, 1901.

Philine quadrata (S. Wood) 1839. 3–1,215 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, Norway, W. Europe, and Canaries B. Records numerous. Ref.: Watson, 1886; Locard, 1897; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Sykes, 1905.

Superfamily PYRAMIDELLACEA

Family PYRAMIDELLIDAE

Chrysallida (Parthenina) atlantica (Locard) 1897. 1,040–1,104 fm; W. Europe B. (2). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Menestho venusta (de Folin) 1884. 1,204 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.

Odostomia conoidea (Brocchi) 1814. 179–1,396 fm; W. Europe B. (8). Ref.: Locard, 1897.

Odostomia praelonga (Jeffreys) 1884. 6–1,458 fm; W. Europe (10), Canaries (2), and Mediterranean B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.

Odostomia species I. 3,640–3,700 fm; Kermadec Trench (S. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Odostomia (?) species II. 4,490–4,540 fm; Kermadec Trench (S. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Turbonilla abyssicola Bartsch 1909. 1,290–1,537 fm; N. America B. (5). Ref.: Bartsch, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.

Turbonilla attenuata (Jeffreys) 1884. 363–1,456 fm; W. Europe (1), Canaries (1), and Mediterranean B. (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

Turbonilla bushiana Verrill 1882. 365–1,525 fm; N. America B. (5). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit. and 1884.

Turbonilla compressa (Jeffreys) 1884. 363–1,622 fm; W. Europe (3), Canaries (1), C. Verde B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Watson, 1886.

Turbonilla flexuosa (Jeffreys) 1884. 1,456 fm; Mediterranean B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

Turbonilla gitaena Dautzenberg and Fischer 1897. 1,010–1,097 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Turbonilla grandis Verrill 1885. 1,582 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.

Turbonilla guernei Dautzenberg 1889. 637–1,010 fm; Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (12). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Turbonilla hocki Dautzenberg and Fischer 1896. 1,010–1,150 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Turbonilla macandraea A. Adams 1869. 96–1,444 fm; Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Locard, 1897.

- Turbonilla magnifica** Seguenza 1879. 217–1,062 fm; W. Europe (7) and C. Verde B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1884.
- Turbonilla pauperata** Locard 1897. 370–1,072 fm; W. Europe (5) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Turbonilla rufa** (Philippi) 1836. 490–1,104 fm; W. Europe B. (2). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Turbonilla suboblonga** (Jeffreys) 1884. 30–1,456 fm; W. Europe (4), Canaries (9), Mediterranean (5), and C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.
- Turbonilla (Dunkeria) falcifera** (Watson) 1881. 1,075 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.
- Turbonilla (Dunkeria) scalariformis** (de Folin) 1884. 1,204 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897.
- Turbonilla (Pyrgiscus) rathbuni** Verrill and Smith 1880. 64–1,395 fm; N. America B. (12). Ref.: Verrill, 1884.
- Eulimella chariessa** Verrill 1884. 2,033 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Eulimella lucida** Verrill 1884. 2,033 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Eulimella nana** Locard 1897. 1,040 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Eulimella nitida** Verrill 1884. 2,033 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Eulimella scillae** (Scacchi) 1835. 12–1,192 fm; Norway (4), W. Europe (5), Canaries (7), Mediterranean (4), and C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1884; Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Eulimella unifasciata** (Forbes) 1843. 30–1,622 fm; W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean, N. America, Caribbean B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Records numerous. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1884; Dall, 1889(a).
- Eulimella ventricosa** (Forbes) 1843. 0–1,192 fm; Norway (3), W. Europe (7), Canaries (4), Mediterranean (6), and C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1884; Locard, 1897; Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Pyramidella curtissima** Locard 1897. 658–1,810 fm; W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Pyramidella minuscula** Monterosato 1874. 42–1,150 fm; W. Europe (5), Canaries (1), Mediterranean (1), C. Verde B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Locard, 1897.

Order ACOELA

Superfamily DORIDACEA

Family BATHYDORIDAE

Bathydoris browni Evans 1914. 1,388 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Odhner, 1934.

Class SCAPHOPODA

Family SIPHONODONTALIIDAE

Siphonodentalium affine Sars 1864. 35–2,310 fm; Labrador (1), Norway (2), and W. Europe B. (8) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1882; Locard, 1898.

Siphonodentalium lobatum Sowerby 1860. 15–1,813 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, and Norway B. Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1882; Friele, 1902 (as *S. vitreum* Sars); Johnson, 1934; Gorbunov, 1946(a); Knudsen, 1949(b); Clarke, 1960(b).

Siphonodentalium lofotense Sars 1864. 30–1,750 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, Norway, W. Europe, Mediterranean B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1882; Locard, 1898; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Siphonodentalium minimum Plate 1908. 1,875 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Powell, 1960.

Siphonodentalium pusillum Watson 1879. 1,125 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.

Siphonodentalium quinquangulare (Forbes) 1843. 40–2,090 fm; N. America, Caribbean, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean, and C. Verde B. Records numerous. Ref.: Locard, 1898; Friele and Grieg, 1901.

Siphonodentalium subfusiformis (Sars) 1864. 370–1,250 fm; W. Europe (2) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898.

Siphonodentalium verrilli Henderson 1920. 384–1,290 fm; N. America B. (12). Ref.: Henderson, loc. cit.

Siphonodentalium species. 3,770–3,830 fm; Sunda Trench (India-Australia B.). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Cadulus amiantis Dall 1889. 8–1,002 fm; G. of Mexico B. (3). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.; Henderson, 1920.

Cadulus ampullaceus Watson 1879. 190–1,650 fm; G. of Mexico (3) and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Watson, loc. cit.; Turner, 1955.

Cadulus artatus Jeffreys 1880. 557–1,450 fm; W. Europe (3) and C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898.

Cadulus atlanticus Henderson 1920. 428–1,061 fm; N. America B. (8). Ref.: Henderson, loc. cit.

- Cadulus californicus** Pilsbry and Sharp 1898. 218–1,270 fm; Peru (1) and N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Pilsbry and Sharp, loc. cit.
- Cadulus colubridens** Watson 1879. 634–1,031 fm; Banda (1) and S. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Watson, 1885; Boissevain, 1906.
- Cadulus cylindratus** Jeffreys 1877. 377–2,200 fm; Labrador (2), N. America (2), W. Europe B. (3), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898; Johnson, 1934.
- Cadulus exiguus** Watson 1879. 100–2,050 fm; N. America (5), Caribbean (1), and Guiana B. (1). Ref.: Henderson, 1920; Turner, 1955.
- Cadulus gracilis** Jeffreys 1877. 450–1,952 fm; Labrador (1), N. America (1), W. Europe (1), Canaries B. (2), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (16). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Watson, 1886; Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Cadulus grandis** Verrill 1884. 679–1,537 fm; N. America B. (24). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Henderson, 1920; Turner, 1955.
- Cadulus jeffreysi** (Monterosato) 1875. 40–1,125 fm; N. America, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Records abundant. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1877.
- Cadulus monterosatoi** Locard 1898. 485–1,810 fm; W. Europe B. (4). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Cadulus olivii** (Scacchi) 1835. 80–1,450 fm; Labrador (1), N. America (1), Norway (1), W. Europe (10), and Canaries B. (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1882.
- Cadulus parvus** Henderson 1920. 33–1,002 fm; G. of Mexico (8) and Caribbean B. (7). Ref.: Henderson, loc. cit.
- Cadulus platensis** Henderson 1920. 294–1,019 fm; N. America (3) and Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Henderson, loc. cit.
- Cadulus propinquus** Sars 1878. 100–1,254 fm; Norway (3), W. Europe (9), Canaries (1), and Mediterranean B. (2). Ref.: Sars, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898; Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Cadulus rushi rushi** Pilsbry and Sharp 1898. 238–1,537 fm; N. America B. (43). Ref.: Henderson, 1920.
- Cadulus senegalensis** Locard 1898. 1,750 fm; C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Cadulus spectabilis** Verrill 1885. 464–1,859 fm; N. America (12) and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a); Henderson, 1920.
- Cadulus strangulatus** Locard 1898. 304–1,103 fm; W. Europe (3) and Mediterranean B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Cadulus tumidosus** Jeffreys 1877. 471–1,450 fm; Labrador (1), Brazil (1), W. Europe (10), Canaries (4), Mediterranean (1), Guinea B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (15). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Watson, 1886; Locard, 1898; Thiele, 1925; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Cadulus watsoni Dall 1881. 70–1,537 fm; N. America (4), G. of Mexico (2), and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Dall, 1889(a).

Cadulus zonatus Boissevain 1906. 170–1,529 fm; Banda B. (2). Ref.: Boissevain, loc. cit.

Cadulus (Gadila) albicomatus Dall 1889. 401–1,672 fm; Peru B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a).

Cadulus (Gadila) peruvianus Dall 1908. 812–1,036 fm; Peru B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Entalina platamodes (Watson) 1879. 390–1,530 fm; N. America (2), Banda (3), and Celebes B. (1). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Boissevain, 1906.

Family DENTALIIDAE

Dentalium acutissimum Watson 1879. 1,070–2,050 fm; N. Pacific (1) and Caroline B. (1). Ref.: Watson, 1886.

Dentalium agassizii Pilsbry and Sharp 1897. 322–1,270 fm; N. Pacific (2), Guatemala (3), and Peru B. (4). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Dentalium agile Sars 1872. 30–2,620 fm; N. America, G. of Mexico, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean, C. Verde B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Common. Ref.: Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927; Knudsen, 1949(b).

Dentalium amphialum Watson 1879. 1,900 fm; Argentine B. (1). Ref.: Watson, 1886.

Dentalium antillarum d'Orbigny 1846. 1–1,568 fm; N. America (1), G. of Mexico (1), and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a).

Dentalium callipeplum Dall 1889. 56–2,075 fm; G. of Mexico (2) and Caribbean B. (3). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a); Henderson, 1920.

Dentalium callithrix Dall 1889. 161–1,591 fm; N. America (1), G. of Mexico (4), Caribbean (4), and Guinea B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a); Thiele, 1925.

Dentalium candidum Jeffreys 1877. 410–2,435 fm; W. Europe (8) and Canaries B. (3) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit. and 1882; Verrill, 1884 (as *D. solidum*); Watson, 1886; Locard, 1898; Dall, 1908(b); Henderson, 1920.

Dentalium capillosum Jeffreys 1876. 208–1,785 fm; N. America (2), W. Europe (7), Canaries B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2), and between Labrador and W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1882; Watson, 1886; Locard, 1898.

Dentalium caudani Locard 1898. 600–1,275 fm; W. Europe (1), Canaries (7), and C. Verde B. (3). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Dentalium ceras Watson 1879. 1,500–2,160 fm; India-Australia (1), N. Pacific (1), and Peru B. (1). Ref.: Watson, 1886; Smith 1906 (as *D. keras* Watson); Henderson, 1920.

- Dentalium ceratum** Dall 1881. 50–1,097 fm; G. of Mexico (7) and Caribbean B. (7). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a).
- Dentalium circumcinctum** Watson 1879. 350–1,075 fm; N. America (2) and Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Watson, 1886.
- Dentalium cornubovis** Smith 1906. 224–1,154 fm; India-Australia B. (2). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Dentalium dalli** Pilsbry and Sharp 1897. 109–1,036 fm; N. Pacific (3), Guatemala (1), and Peru B. (2). Ref.: Pilsbry and Sharp, loc. cit.; Dall, 1908(b).
- Dentalium ensiculus** Jeffreys 1877. 193–1,859 fm; N. America (2), G. of Mexico (3), Caribbean (2), Canaries (1), Guinea B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (6). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1882; Verrill, 1885; Dall, 1889; Thiele, 1925; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Dentalium entale** Linn. 1758. 3–1,750 fm; Norway, W. Europe, and Mediterranean B. Common. Ref.: Henderson, 1920; Knudsen, 1949(b).
- Dentalium entale stimpsoni** Henderson 1920. 8–1,255 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, and N. America B. Common. Ref.: Henderson, loc. cit.
- Dentalium ergasticum** Fischer 1882. 623–1,638 fm; W. Europe (2) and Canaries B. (9) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (34). Ref.: Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Dentalium eupatrides** Melville and Standen 1907. 1,410–2,620 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (2). Ref.: Melville and Standen, loc. cit.
- Dentalium exuberans** Locard 1898. 688–1,995 fm; Canaries (1) and C. Verde B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Dentalium georgiense** Henderson 1920. 67–1,255 fm; N. America B. (8). Ref.: Henderson, loc. cit.
- Dentalium leptoskeles** Watson 1879. 2,600 fm; S. Australia B. (1). Ref.: Watson, 1886.
- Dentalium martensi** Boissevain 1906. 712–2,455 fm; Banda (1) and Celebes B. (1). Ref.: Boissevain, loc. cit.
- Dentalium megathyris** Dall 1889. 812–2,282 fm; Guatemala (5), Peru (5), Pacific-Antarctic (2), and Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b); Melville and Standen, 1912.
- Dentalium meridionale meridionale** Pilsbry and Sharp 1897. 169–1,568 fm; G. of Mexico (1) and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Pilsbry and Sharp, loc. cit.
- Dentalium meridionale jamaicense** Henderson 1920. 966–1,019 fm; Caribbean (1) and Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Henderson, loc. cit.
- Dentalium meridionale verrilli** Henderson 1920. 679–1,813 fm; N. America B. (40). Ref.: Henderson, loc. cit.

- Dentalium occidentale** Stimpson 1851. 51–1,686 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, Norway, W. Europe, and Mediterranean B. Common. Ref.: Henderson, 1920; Knudsen, 1949(b).
- Dentalium pachypleurum** Boissevain 1906. 978–1,031 fm; Banda B. (2). Ref.: Boissevain, loc. cit.
- Dentalium perlongum** Dall 1878. 227–1,591 fm; N. America (1), G. of Mexico (10), Caribbean (7), and Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1889(a).
- Dentalium peruvianum** Dall 1908. 2,222–2,235 fm; Peru B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Dentalium profundorum** Smith 1894. 569–1,086 fm; India-Australia B. (2). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Dentalium scamnatum** Locard 1898. 675–1,142 fm; Canaries B. (3) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Dentalium sedecimcostatum** Boissevain 1906. 257–2,400 fm; Banda (4), Celebes (1), and India-Australia B. (4). Ref.: Boissevain, loc. cit.
- Dentalium sowerbyi** Guilding 1834. 17–2,620 fm; N. America (97), G. of Mexico (3), Caribbean (5), W. Europe (3), Canaries (1), and Mediterranean B. (3). Ref.: Locard, 1898; Henderson, 1920.
- Dentalium striolatum** Stimpson 1852. 38–1,750 fm; W. Europe (9), Canaries (2), Mediterranean (4), and C. Verde B. (3). Ref.: Locard, 1898.
- Dentalium subterfissum** Jeffreys 1877. 675–1,810 fm; Labrador (1), W. Europe (4), Canaries (1), Brazil B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (5). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1882; Watson, 1886; Locard, 1897; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Dentalium tracheatum** Boissevain 1906. 328–1,031 fm; Banda (2) and India-Australia B. (3). Ref.: Boissevain, loc. cit.
- Dentalium tricarinatum** Boissevain 1906. 457–1,031 fm; Banda (3) and India-Australia B. (1). Ref.: Boissevain, loc. cit.

Class PELECYPODA

Order PROTOBRANCHIATA

Superfamily NUCULACEA

Family NUCULIDAE

- Nucula aegeensis** Forbes 1843. 35–1,536 fm; W. Europe (6) and Mediterranean B. (3). Ref.: Locard, 1898.
- Nucula agujana** Dall 1908. 1,036 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall 1908(b).
- Nucula bathybia** Prashad 1932. 1,031 fm; Banda B. (1). Ref.: Prashad, loc. cit.

- Nucula cancellata*** Jeffreys 1881. 384–2,033 fm; Newfoundland (1) and N. America B. (10) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (7). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Verrill, 1884; Smith, 1885; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Nucula cardara*** Dall 1916. 1,090 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Nucula chrysocoma*** Dall 1908. 401–2,222 fm; Guatemala (1) and Peru B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Nucula corbuloides*** Seguenza 1877. 90–2,050 fm; W. Europe (17), Canaries (2), and Mediterranean B. (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879 and 1881; Locard, 1898.
- Nucula cymella*** Dall 1886. 205–1,100 fm; N. America (1), G. of Mexico (1), Caribbean (4), and Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit. 1889(b) and 1890; Johnson, 1934.
- Nucula delphinodonta*** Mighels and Adams 1842. 9–1,290 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, and N. Eurasian B. Common. Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Johnson, 1934; Filatova, 1959(b).
- Nucula exigua*** Sowerby 1832. 122–1,036 fm; Guatemala (2), Peru (1), and Pacific-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Nucula granulosa*** Verrill 1884. 384–1,061 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.
- Nucula guineensis*** Thiele 1931. 1,245–1,362 fm; Guinea B. (2). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.
- Nucula notobenthalis*** Thiele 1912. 1,492 fm; Kerguelen-Gaussberg R. (Indian O.) (1). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.
- Nucula obliterated*** Dall 1881. 92–1,591 fm; G. of Mexico (3) and Caribbean B. (3). Ref.: Dall, 1886.
- Nucula panamina*** Dall 1908. 1,672 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Nucula profundorum*** Smith 1885. 2,050 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Nucula savatieri*** Mabilie and Rochebrune 1889. 77–1,036 fm; Peru (2) and Pacific-Antarctic B. (3). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Nucula striatissima*** Seguenza 1877. 651–1,135 fm; W. Europe (2) and Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1881; Locard, 1898.
- Nucula sulcata*** Bronn 1831. 3–1,232 fm; Norway (2), W. Europe (2), Mediterranean (7), and Canaries B. (3). Ref.: Locard, 1898.
- Nucula tenuis*** Montagu 1808. 2–1,255 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, Norway, and W. Europe B. Common. Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Madsen, 1949; Ockelmann, 1958.
- Nucula tumidula*** Malm 1860. 20–1,458 fm; Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, and Mediterranean B. Records abundant. Ref.: Locard, 1898; Ockelmann, 1958.

Nucula turnerae Clarke 1961. 2,805 fm; Argentine B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).

Nucula verrilli Dall 1886. 294–1,700 fm; N. America (6), G. of Mexico (1), Guiana (1), and Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, 1885 (as *N. trigona* Verrill, preocc.); Dall, 1889(b); Haas, 1949.

Nucula zophos Clarke 1960. 907–1,000 fm; N. Canadian B. (3). Ref.: Clarke, 1960(a).

Nucula species. 1,401 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1921.

Nucula species. 3,640–3,700 fm; Kermadec Trench (S. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Pronucula benguelana Clarke 1961. 1,703 fm; Cape B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).

Nuculidae genus (1 species). 3,640–3,830 fm; Sunda Trench (India-Australia B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Family MALLETHIDAE

Tindaria abyssorum Filatova MS. "abyssal," Arctic B. Ref.: Filatova, 1959(b).

Tindaria acinula (Dall) 1890. 1,019 fm; Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Tindaria antarctica Thiele and Jaeckel 1931. 1,902–2,535 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (3). Ref.: Thiele and Jaeckel, loc. cit.

Tindaria atossa Dall 1908. 1,020 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Tindaria brunnea Dall 1916. 1,401 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Tindaria callistiformis Verrill and Bush 1897. 1,826–2,620 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, 1898.

Tindaria championi Clarke 1961. 1,703–2,805 fm; Argentine (1) and Cape B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).

Tindaria compressa Dall 1908. 1,672 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Tindaria derjugini Gorbunov 1946. 645–1,370 fm; N. Canadian (1) and N. Eurasian B. (5). Ref.: Gorbunov, 1946(a); Filatova, 1959(b).

Tindaria erebus Clarke 1959. 2,843 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1959(b).

Tindaria martiniana Dall 1916. 1,100 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Tindaria panamensis Dall 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Tindaria salaria Dall 1908. 1,142 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Tindaria smirna Dall 1908. 1,672 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

- Tindaria smithi** Dall 1886. 390–1,140 fm; N. America (1), Caribbean (1), and Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Smith, 1885 (as *Malletia cuneata* Smith); Dall, 1886.
- Tindaria thea** Dall 1908. 1,036 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Tindaria virens** Dall 1890. 122–1,675 fm; S. Pacific (2) and Angola B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.; Clarke, 1961(b).
- Tindaria (Clencharia) diaphana** Clarke 1961. 2,711 fm; Agulhas B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).
- Neilonella quadrangularis** (Dall) 1881. 683–1,568 fm; N. America (1) and G. of Mexico B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1886; Johnson, 1934.
- Neilonella guineensis** (Thiele) 1931. 388–1,364 fm; Guinea B. (3). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.
- Neilonella kolthoffi** (Hägg) 1904. 1,295–2,080 fm; N. Eurasian B. (4). Ref.: Hägg, loc. cit.; Gorbunov, 1946(b).
- Neilonella menziesi** Clarke 1959. 2,843 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1959(b).
- Neilonella schepmani** Prashad 1932. 1,530 fm; Banda B. (1). Ref.: Prashad, loc. cit.
- Neilonella subovata** Verrill and Bush 1897. 125–3,960 fm; N. America (common) and N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, 1884 (as *Yoldia sericea* var. *striolata* Jeff.); Verrill and Bush, 1898; Wolff, 1960.
- Neilonella** (species I and species II). 3,940–3,950 fm; Kurile-Kamchatka Trench (N. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.
- Malletia abyssopolaris** Clarke 1960. 924–1,370 fm; N. Canadian B. (6). Ref.: Clarke, 1960(a).
- Malletia abyssorum** Verrill and Bush 1898. 2,620 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.
- Malletia bermudensis** Haas 1949. 1,700 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Haas, loc. cit.
- Malletia brevis** Smith 1906. 1,085 fm; India-Australia B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Malletia concentrica** Thiele 1912. 1,497–1,872 fm; Cape (1), Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic (1), and Eastern-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.; Powell, 1960; Clarke, 1961(b).
- Malletia conspicua** Smith 1885. 380–1,135 fm; Arabia (1) and India-Australia B. (5). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.; Prashad, 1932.
- Malletia cuneata** Jeffreys 1876. 304–2,327 fm; Labrador (1), Norway (4), W. Europe (13), Canaries (5), Mediterranean (7), C. Verde B. (2), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879 and 1881; Locard, 1898; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Friele, 1902.

- Malletia dunkeri** Smith 1885. 1,875 fm; Philippine B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Malletia johnsoni** Clarke 1961. 993–1,675 fm; Angola (1) and Cape B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).
- Malletia obtusa** Sars 1878. 200–1,781 fm; N. America (17), Norway (4), W. Europe (16), Canaries (1), Mediterranean (2), C. Verde (1), and Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879 and 1881; Verrill, 1884; Thiele and Jaeckel, 1931; Johnson, 1934.
- Malletia pallida** Smith 1885. 2,054–2,711 fm; Cape (1), Agulhas (1), and Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Malletia pellucida** Thiele 1912. 1,595–1,872 fm; Kerguelen-Gaussberg R. (Indian O.) (2). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.
- Malletia perrieri** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1897. 1,010–1,198 fm; Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Malletia peruviana** Dall 1908. 1,036 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Malletia polita** Verrill and Bush 1898. 1,569 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.
- Malletia talama** Dall 1916. 1,771 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Malletia truncata** Dall 1908. 1,471–1,823 fm; Peru B. (3). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Malletia** species. 3,810–4,540 fm; Kermadec Trench (S. Pacific B.) (6). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.
- Malletia (Neilo) flora** Dall 1916. 1,569–3,400 fm; N. Pacific B. (2). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.; Wolff, 1960.
- Malletia (Neilo) goniura** Dall 1908. 741–1,672 fm; Peru B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Family NUCULANIDAE

- Sarepta abyssicola** Smith 1885. 2,050–2,385 fm; N. Pacific (1) and S. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Pristigloma japonica** (Smith) 1885. 1,875 fm; Philippine B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Pristigloma nitens** (Jeffreys) 1876. 1,608–1,900 fm; Labrador (1), N. America (1), and Argentine B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Smith, 1885 (as *Glomus*).
- Pristigloma** species. 5,370–5,570 fm; Philippines Trench (Philippines B.) (2). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.
- Ledella tamarae** Gorbunov 1946. 2,080 fm; N. Eurasian B. (1). Ref.: Gorbunov, 1946(a); Filatova, 1959(b).

- Ledella ultraabyssalis** Filatova MS. 4,920–4,950 fm; Kurile-Kamchatka Trench (N. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.
- Phaseolus ovatus** (Seguenza) 1877. 1,290 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, 1884.
- Spinula calcar** (Dall) 1908. 2,275–3,330 fm; Peru (1) and North Pacific B. (6). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b); Filatova, 1958; Wolff, 1960.
- Spinula calcarella** (Dall) 1908. 2,222 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Spinula messanensis** (Seguenza) 1877. 32–2,707 fm; N. America, G. of Mexico, Caribbean, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean, Angola B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Verrill, 1884; Dall, 1886; Verrill and Bush, 1898; Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927; Clarke, 1961(b).
- Spinula messanensis sublevis** (Verrill and Bush) 1898. 1,188–2,033 fm; N. America B. (13). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.
- Spinula subexcisa** (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1897 (=S. excisa of authors, non Philippi), 1,010–2,805 fm; Labrador (2), N. America (1), Norway (2), W. Europe (3), Argentine (1), Agulhas (2), and Cape B. (2); also Walvis R. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Smith, 1885; Dautzenberg, 1927; Clarke, 1961(b).
- Spinula (Bathyspinula) bogorovi** Filatova 1958. 3,730 fm; Riu-Kiu Trench (Philippines B.) (1). Ref.: Filatova, loc. cit.; Wolff, 1960.
- Spinula (Bathyspinula) oceanica** Filatova 1958. 2,540–3,440 fm; Japan Trench and N.W. Pacific (N. Pacific B.) (16). Ref.: Filatova, loc. cit.; Wolff, 1960.
- Spinula (Bathyspinula) vitjaz** Filatova MS. 4,920–4,950 fm; Kurile-Kamchatka Trench (N. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.
- Nukulana alluaudi** (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1897. 82–1,150 fm; Canaries B. (2) and Mid-Atlantic R. between Newfoundland and W. Europe B. (1) and near the Azores (8). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Nukulana bernardi** (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1897. 1,050 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Nukulana confinis** (Smith) 1885. 410–1,150 fm; Canaries B. (3) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (12). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Nukulana expansa** (Jeffreys) 1876. 191–1,750 fm; Labrador (2), Norway (2), and W. Europe B. (5). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Locard, 1898.
- Nukulana extenuata** (Dall) 1897. 1,569 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Nukulana jeffreysi** (Hidalgo) 1877. 177–1,810 fm; N. America (4) and W. Europe B. (10) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (7). Ref.: Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Nukulana liogona** (Dall) 1916. 1,401 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

- Nuculana loshka** (Dall) 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Nuculana minuta** (Müller) 1776. 2–1,040 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Norway, N. Eurasian, and N. Pacific B. Common. Ref.: Madsen, 1949; Ockelmann, 1958; Filatova, 1959(b).
- Nuculana mirmidina** (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1897. 875–1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Nuculana oblonga** (Pelseneer) 1903. 251–1,531 fm; Pacific-Antarctic B. (3). Ref.: Pelseneer, loc. cit.
- Nuculana pella** (Gmelin) 1790. 5–1,510 fm; N. America (1), W. Europe (6), Canaries (6), and Mediterranean B. (4). Ref.: Locard, 1898.
- Nuculana peruviana** (Dall) 1908. 1,036 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Nuculana prolata** (Smith) 1885. 2,950 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Nuculana pusio** (Philippi) 1844. 257–2,435 fm; G. of Mexico (1), Caribbean (1), W. Europe (26), Canaries B. (12), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879 (as var. *salicensis* and var. *semistriata*); Dall, 1886; Locard, 1898; Johnson, 1934.
- Nuculana pustulosa** (Jeffreys) 1876. 306–1,500 fm; Labrador (1), Norway (2), W. Europe (14), and Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Locard, 1898; Friele and Grieg, 1901.
- Nuculana solidula** (Smith) 1885. 640–1,002 fm; G. of Mexico (2), and Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.; Dall, 1886.
- Nuculana striolata** (Brugnone) 1876. 112–1,030 fm; W. Europe (13), Mediterranean (2) and Canaries B. (4). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Locard, 1898.
- Nuculana ultima** (Smith) 1885. 69–2,740 fm; Canaries (1), Guinea (1), Angola (2), Agulhas (2), Argentine (1), and Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.; Thiele and Jaekel, 1931; Clarke, 1961(b).
- Nuculana vestita** (Locard) 1898. 391–1,750 fm; C. Verde (1) and Guinea B. (3). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.; Thiele and Jaekel, 1931.
- Nuculana (Thestylea) louiseae** Clarke 1961. 2,805 fm; Argentine B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b).
- Nuculana (Jupiteria) agapea** (Dall) 1908. 1,573–1,672 fm; Peru B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Nuculana (Jupiteria) pontonia** (Dall) 1889. 634–1,672 fm; N. Pacific (1), Galapagos-Cocos Rise (1), and Peru B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1890 and 1908(b).
- Nuculana (Megaleda) inopinata** (Smith) 1885. 410–1,530 fm; Celebes (1), Banda (2), and E. Australia B. (3). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.

- Silicula fragilis** Jeffreys 1879. 816–1,215 fm; W. Europe B. (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.
- Yoldia arctica** Gray 1824. 1–1,350 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, N. Eurasian, and Norway B. Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Gorbunov, 1946(a); Ockelmann, 1958.
- Yoldia hoylei** Smith 1885. 2,900 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Yoldia insculpta** (Jeffreys) 1879. 1,740–2,308 fm; W. Europe B. (4) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898.
- Yoldia intermedia** M. Sars 1865. 4–2,080 fm; Labrador, Norway, N. Canadian, and N. Eurasian B. Common. Ref.: G. Sars, 1878; Gorbunov, 1946(a); Ockelmann, 1958.
- Yoldia lucida** Lovén 1846. 15–1,608 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, and Mediterranean B. Common. Ref.: Verrill, 1898; Locard, 1898; Ockelmann, 1958; Filatova, 1959(b).
- Yoldia minima** (Seguenza) 1877. 11–1,437 fm; Norway (2), W. Europe (2), and Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Locard, 1898.
- Yoldia sericea** (Jeffreys) 1876. 795–1,476 fm; Labrador (1) and W. Europe B. (7) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (12). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Yoldia subaequilatera** (Jeffreys) 1879. 62–1,731 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, G. of Mexico, N. Eurasian, Norway, and W. Europe B. Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934; Ockelmann, 1958. Ockelmann (loc. cit.) has rejected many of the records for this species.
- Yoldia tenuis** (Philippi) 1836. 10–1,505 fm; Norway (2), W. Europe (3), Canaries (2), and Mediterranean B. (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Locard, 1898. Many records for this species are rejected by Ockelmann, 1958.
- Yoldia (Yoldiella) annenkovae** Gorbunov 1946. 382–1,346 fm; N. Canadian (1) and N. Eurasian B. (2). Ref.: Gorbunov, 1946(b); Filatova, 1959(b).
- Yoldia (Yoldiella) curta** (Verrill and Bush) 1897. 499–1,290 fm; N. America B. (3). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, 1898.
- Yoldia (Yoldiella) dissimilis** (Verrill and Bush) 1897. 1,451–1,685 fm; N. America B. (4). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.
- Yoldia (Yoldiella) exigua** Thiele and Jaeckel 1931. 1,094 fm; Cape B. (1). Ref.: Thiele and Jaeckel, loc. cit.
- Yoldia (Yoldiella) fraterna** (Verrill and Bush) 1898. 3–1,608 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, and Norway B. Records numerous. Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.; Ockelmann, 1958.
- Yoldia (Yoldiella) inflata** (Verrill and Bush) 1897. 40–1,608 fm; N. America B. (22). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, 1898.

Yoldia (Yoldiella) jeffreysi Hidalgo 1879. 165–1,443 fm; N. America (4), Caribbean (1), W. Europe (8), and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Verrill and Bush, 1898.

Yoldia (Yoldiella) leonilda Dall 1908. 1,672 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Yoldia (Yoldiella) minuscula (Verrill and Bush) 1897. 505–1,290 fm; N. America B. (5). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, 1898.

Yoldia (Yoldiella) profundorum (Melville and Standen) 1912. 1,410 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Melville and Standen, loc. cit.; Powell, 1960.

Yoldia (Katadesmia) vincula Dall 1908. 322–1,672 fm; Peru B. (3). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Yoldia species. 4,490–4,580 fm; Kermadec Trench (S. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Nuculanidae genus (1 species). 3,750–4,610 fm; Kurile-Kamchatka Trench (N. Pacific B.) (2). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Superfamily SOLEMYACEA

Family SOLEMYACIDAE

Solemya (Acharax) agassizii Dall 1908. 1,036–1,793 fm; Guatemala (1) and Peru B. (5). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Solemya (Acharax) grandis Verrill and Bush 1898. 300–1,600 fm; N. America B. (4). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.

Solemya johnsoni Dall 1891. 60–1,740 fm; N. Pacific (1), Guatemala (1), and Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit. and 1908(a).

Order FILIBRANCHIATA

Superfamily ARCACEA

Family ARCIDAE

"Arca" dakarensis Locard 1898. 1,750 fm; C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

"Arca" nodulosa Müller 1766. 10–2,175 fm; Norway (1), W. Europe (25), Canaries (9), Mediterranean (4), C. Verde B. (2), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (13). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927; Madsen, 1949.

"Arca" tetragona Poli 1795. 10–1,457 fm; Norway (2), W. Europe (2), Canaries (2), Mediterranean (5), C. Verde B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898.

Bathyarca abyssorum Verrill and Bush 1898. 1,825–1,859 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.

- Bathyarca corpulenta** (Smith) 1885. 1,375–2,425 fm; Coral (1), Celebes (1), Philippines (1), Central Pacific (1), and Peru B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Bathyarca corpulenta pompholyx** (Dall) 1908. 2,035–2,422 fm; N. Pacific (2), Central Pacific (1), and Peru B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Bathyarca frielei** (Jeffreys) 1877. 10–1,540 fm; N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean, and C. Verde B. Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Locard, 1898; Friele, 1902; Gorbunov, 1946(a); Ockelmann, 1958; Clarke, 1960(b).
- Bathyarca glacialis** (Gray) 1824. 3–2,280 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. Eurasian, Norway, and W. Europe B. Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Gorbunov, 1946(a); Ockelmann, 1958.
- Bathyarca imitata** (Smith) 1885. 2,900 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Bathyarca inaequisculpta** (Smith) 1885. 390–2,740 fm; N. America (1) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Bathyarca nucleator** (Dall) 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Bathyarca orbiculata** Dall 1886. 294–1,568 fm; N. America (2), G. of Mexico (1), and Caribbean B. (3). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Bathyarca pectunculoides** (Scacchi) 1833 (of authors). 20–1,810 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, G. of Mexico, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, and Mediterranean B. Common. Ref.: Locard, 1898; Ockelmann, 1958; Clarke, 1960(b). The true *B. pectunculoides* Scacchi is probably not a recent species (Clarke, loc. cit.).
- Bathyarca profundicola** (Verrill) 1885. 1,010–2,843 fm; N. America (2), W. Europe (1), Canaries (2), Guinea B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (4). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Dautzenberg, 1927; Thiele and Jaeckel, 1931; Clarke, 1959(b).
- Bathyarca pteroessa** (Smith) 1885. 1,000–2,050 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1), N. Pacific (1), India-Australia (2), and Philippines B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit., 1904, 1906.
- Bathyarca strebeli** (Melville and Standen) 1907. 2,000–2,500 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (2). Ref.: Melville and Standen, loc. cit.
- Bentharca asperula** (Dall) 1881. 310–1,568 fm; G. of Mexico B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1886.
- Cucullaia endemica** Dall 1908. 2,084–2,205 fm; Peru B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Family LIMOPSIDAE

- Limopsis aurita** (Brocchi) 1814. 20–1,582 fm; Newfoundland, N. America, G. of Mexico, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean, and C. Verde B. Common. Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Smith, 1885; Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Limopsis compressus** Dall 1896. 1,067–2,232 fm; Guatemala (1) and Peru B. (5) and Galapagos-Cocos Rise (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Limopsis cristata** Jeffreys 1876. 64–2,740 fm; N. America (5), Caribbean (1), W. Europe (21), Canaries B. (4), and Mid-Atlantic R. between Labrador and W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Verrill, 1884; Dall, 1886; Locard, 1898.
- Limopsis guineensis** Thiele 1921. 1,245 fm; Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.
- Limopsis indica** Smith 1894. 142–1,200 fm; Arabia (1) and India-Australia B. (4). Ref.: Smith, 1895 and 1906.
- Limopsis juarezi** Dall 1908. 660–1,672 fm; Guatemala (1) and Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Limopsis longipilosa** Pelseneer 1903. 219–1,410 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic (1) and Pacific-Antarctic B. (2). Ref.: Pelseneer, loc. cit.
- Limopsis minuta** (Philippi) 1836. 30–2,740 fm; N. America, G. of Mexico, Caribbean, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, and Mediterranean B. Common. Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Dall, 1886; Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927; Filatova, 1959(b).
- Limopsis panamensis** Dall 1908. 1,020 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Limopsis pelagica** Smith 1885. 1,012–2,730 fm; Canaries (4), Sierra Leone (1), Guinea B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.; Dautzenberg, 1927; Thiele and Jaekel, 1931.
- Limopsis plana** Verrill 1882. 1,825–2,221 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Limopsis profundicola** Verrill and Bush 1898. 1,525–1,859 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.
- Limopsis stimpsoni** Dall 1908. 1,020–1,270 fm; Peru B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Limopsis tenella** Jeffreys 1876. 197–2,033 fm; N. America (3) and G. of Mexico B. (4). Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Dall, 1886.
- Limopsis transversa** Locard 1898. 1,638–2,620 fm; Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Order ANISOMYARIA

Superfamily MYTILACEA

Family MYTILIDAE

- Idasola argentea** (Jeffreys) 1876. 186–1,112 fm; Labrador (1), N. America (2), W. Europe B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Verrill, 1884; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Dacrydium albidum** Pelseneer 1903. 219–2,315 fm; Guinea (1), Angola (1), Cape (1), Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic (1), and Pacific-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Pelseneer, loc. cit.; Thiele, 1912; Clarke, 1961(b).
- Dacrydium modioliforme** Thiele 1931. 2,538 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Thiele and Jaeckel, 1931.
- Dacrydium pacificum** Dall 1916. 1,401 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Dacrydium vitreum** (Möller) 1842. 6–2,434 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Common. Ref.: Smith, 1885; Locard, 1898; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Dautzenberg, 1927; Ockelmann, 1958; Scarlato, 1960.
- Crenella columbiana** Dall, 1897. 41–2,290 fm; N. Pacific B. Records numerous. Ref.: Dall, 1921; Scarlato, 1960.
- Crenella decussata** (Montagu) 1808: 2–1,750 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, G. of Mexico, Caribbean, N. Eurasian, W. Europe, Norway, and N. Pacific B. Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Ockelmann, 1958; Filatova, 1959(b).
- Modiolus phaseolinus** Philippi 1844. 11–3,000 fm; Norway, W. Europe, and Mediterranean B. Common. Ref.: Friele and Grieg, 1901; Madsen, 1949.
- Modiolus (Amygdalum) politus** (Verrill and Smith) 1880. 111–1,000+ fm; N. America (27), W. Europe (1), and G. of Mexico B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Dall, 1886; Johnson, 1934.
- Modiolus (Amygdalum) watsoni** Smith 1885. 181–1,031 fm; S. China (1), Banda (6), and India-Australia B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.; Prashad, 1932.
- Modiolus (Adipicola) coppingeri** (Smith) 1885. 1,400 fm; Coral B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Musculus discors** (Linn.) 1867. 0–1,785 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, Mediterranean, and N. Pacific B. Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Johnson, 1934; and Abbott, 1954; Filatova, 1959(b). Many of the older records may represent *M. laevigatus* Gray.
- Musculus semigranata** (Reeve) 1858. 1,675 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Smith, 1885.

Superfamily PECTINACEA

Family PECTINIDAE

- Propeamussium (Propeamussium) cancellatum** Smith 1885. 13–1,591 fm; N. America (2), and Caribbean B. (21). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.; Dall, 1886.
- Propeamussium (Propeamussium) malpelonium** (Dall) 1908. 1,471–2,463 fm; Central Pacific (1) and Peru B. (4). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b); Grau, 1959.
- Propeamussium (Parvamussium) fenestratum** (Forbes) 1843. 30–1,072 fm; N. America (2), W. Europe (6), Canaries (2), Mediterranean (3), and C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898.
- Propeamussium (Parvamussium) hoskynsi** (Forbes) 1844. 45–1,130 fm; Norway (2), W. Europe (3), Canaries (3), Mediterranean (4), C. Verde B. (1), Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898.
- Propeamussium (Parvamussium) hypomeces** (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1897. 637–1,150 fm; Canaries B. (2) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (17). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Propeamussium (Parvamussium) lucidum** (Jeffreys) 1876. 500–2,332 fm; Labrador (2), W. Europe (1), Canaries B. (2), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (13). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Smith, 1885; Dall, 1886; Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Propeamussium (Parvamussium) sublucidum** (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1897. 637–1,150 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (12). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Propeamussium** species. 3,750–3,950 fm; Kurile-Kamchatka Trench (N. Pacific B.) (2). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.
- Cyclopecten (Cyclopecten) imbrifer** (Lovén) 1846. 36–1,040 fm; N. Canadian, N. Eurasian, Labrador, and Norway B. Records numerous. Ref.: Gorbunov, 1946(a); Ockelmann, 1958.
- Cyclopecten (Cyclopecten) liriopae** (Dall) 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Cyclopecten (Cyclopecten) strigillatum** (Dall) 1889. 294–1,181 fm; N. America (1), G. of Mexico (1), Caribbean (1), and Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.
- Cyclopecten (Delectopecten) abyssorum** (Lovén) 1878. 80–1,104 fm; Norway (2), W. Europe (15), Canaries (1), and C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898.
- Cyclopecten (Delectopecten) greenlandicus** (Sowerby) 1842. 2–2,080 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, and Canaries B. Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1876; Gorbunov, 1946(a); Ockelmann, 1958; Grau, 1959; Filatova, 1959(b); Clarke, 1960(b).

- Cyclopecten (Delectopecten) murrayi** (Smith) 1885. 1,400 fm; Coral B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Cyclopecten (Delectopecten) parvulinus** (Locard) 1898. 1,072 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Cyclopecten (Delectopecten) randolphi** (Dall) 1897. 10–1,685 fm; N. Pacific B. Records numerous. Ref.: Grau, 1959(a); Scarlato, 1960.
- Cyclopecten (Delectopecten) randolphi tillamookense** (Arnold) 1906. 30–1,100 fm; N. Pacific B. Records numerous. Ref.: Grau, 1959.
- Cyclopecten (Delectopecten) vitreus** (Gmelin) 1789. 15–2,327 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, G. of Mexico, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean, C. Verde, Argentine, Pacific Antarctic, Banda, Philippines, Central Pacific, and N. Pacific B. Common. Ref.: Smith, 1885; Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927; Madsen, 1949; Clarke, 1954; Grau, 1959. This is the only abyssal non-cephalopod mollusc now thought to be cosmopolitan. It is therefore an exception to the generalization that among the abyssal molluscs only the cephalopods contain cosmopolitan species (Clarke, 1960(c), 1961(a)).
- Cyclopecten (Hyalopecten) dilectus** (Verrill and Bush) 1897. 1,813 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.
- Cyclopecten (Hyalopecten) frigidus** (Jensen) 1912. 656–2,080 fm; N. Canadian, N. Eurasian, and Norway B. Common. Ref.: Friele and Grieg, 1901 (as *Pecten fragilis* Jeffreys, in part); Friele, 1902 (as *P. biscayensis* Locard); Jensen, 1912; Gorbunov, 1946; Clarke, 1960(b).
- Cyclopecten (Hyalopecten) neoceanicus** (Dall) 1908. 2,084 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Cyclopecten (Hyalopecten) pudicus** (Smith) 1885. 1,375 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Cyclopecten (Hyalopecten) undatus** (Verrill) 1884. 146–1,525 fm; N. America (2), W. Europe (2), C. Verde B. (2), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898 (as *biscayensis* Locard); Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Cyclopecten (Hyalopecten) species.** 4,430 fm; Kurile-Kamchatka Trench (N. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.
- Verlamussium meridionale** (Smith) 1885. 1,375–1,800 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic (1), and Pacific Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.; Powell, 1960.
- Verlamussium octodecimliratum** (Melville and Standen) 1907. 2,500–2,707 fm; Agulhas (1) and Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Melville and Standen, loc. cit.; Powell, 1960; Clarke, 1961(b).
- Chlamys islandica albida** (Arnold) 1906. 7–1,110 fm; N. Pacific B. Records numerous. Ref.: Grau, 1959; Scarlato, 1960 (as *Chlamys erythrocomatus* Dall).

Hinnites pusio (Linn.) 1758. 0–1,250 fm; Wyville Thomson, Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores), Norway, W. Europe, and Canaries B. Common. Ref.: Locard, 1898.

“**Pecten**” **bruei** Payraudeau 1826. 98–1,345 fm; Mediterranean B. (4). Ref.: Locard, 1898.

“**Pecten**” **erubescens** Reeve 1855. 1,279 fm; between Sierra Leone and Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Thiele and Jaeckel, 1931.

“**Pecten**” **hemiradiatus** de Folin 1884. 1,275 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898.

Amussium dalli Smith 1886. 218–1,591 fm; G. of Mexico (1) and Caribbean B. (15). Ref.: Dall, 1886.

Amussium propinquum Smith 1885. 688–2,220 fm; Canaries B. (2) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898.

Amussium solitarium Smith 1894. 1,803 fm; India-Australia B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.

Amussium watsoni Smith 1885. 1,070 fm; Caroline B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.

Amussium (**Variamussium**) **permirum** Dautzenberg 1925. 2,400–2,665 fm; W. Europe B. (2). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Pseudamussium (**Pseudamussium**) **incomparabilis** (Risso) 1826. 5–1,094 fm; Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean, C. Verde B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Numerous records. Ref.: Locard, 1898; Friele and Grieg, 1901.

Pseudamussium (**Pseudamussium**) **notalis** (Thiele) 1912. 1,874 fm; Kerguelen-Gaussberg R. (Indian O.) (1). Ref.: Thiele, loc. cit.

Pseudamussium (**Peplum**) **septemradiatus** (Müller) 1776. 20–1,096 fm; N. Eurasian (1), Norway (2), W. Europe (4), and Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Locard, 1898; Filatova, 1959(b).

Pectinidae genus (1 species). 3,620–3,830 fm; Kermadec Trench (S. Pacific B.) (2). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Family LIMIDAE

Lima elliptica Jeffreys 1879. 10–1,457 fm; Norway (2), W. Europe (7), Canaries (4), Mediterranean (4), and N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898.

Lima excavata (Fabricius) 1780. 150–1,441 fm; N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, C. Verde B., Wyville Thomson, and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Records numerous. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Locard, 1898; Madsen, 1949; Filatova, 1959(b).

Lima subauriculata Montagu 1808. 10–1,785 fm; Labrador, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927; Filatova, 1959(b).

Limatula confusa (Smith) 1885. 31–1,450 fm; N. America B. (3) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.; Verrill and Bush, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927; Johnson, 1934.

Limatula sibogae (Prashad) 1932. 1,031 fm; Banda B. (1). Ref.: Prashad, loc. cit.

Limatula subovata (Jeffreys) 1876. 16–1,450 fm; N. America (12), N. Eurasian (1), Norway (1), W. Europe (5), Canaries (1), Mediterranean B. (3), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879; Verrill, 1884; Smith, 1885; Dautzenberg, 1927; Gorbunov, 1946(a); Filatova, 1959(b).

Limatula subtilis (Smith) 1895. 1,070 fm; Arabia B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.

Superfamily ANOMIACEA

Family ANOMIIDAE

Anomia squamula Linn. 1758. 0–1,094 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, Norway, and W. Europe B. Common. Ref.: Friele and Grieg, 1901; Madsen, 1949; Filatova, 1959(b). *A. aculeata* Müller is a form of this species, according to Madsen.

Superfamily OSTREACEA

Family OSTREIDAE

Pycnodonte cochlear (Poli) 1795. 29–1,189 fm; W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean, C. Verde B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores and between Newfoundland B. and W. Europe B.). Records numerous. Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927; Ranson, 1949.

Order EULAMELLIBRANCHIATA

Suborder HETERODONTA

Superfamily ASTARTACEA

Family ASTARTIDAE

Astarte borealis (Schumacher) 1817. 0–1,483 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, and Norway B. Common. Ref.: Ockelmann, 1958; Filatova, 1960(b); Clarke, 1960(b).

Astarte compressa (Montagu) 1808. 3–2,000 fm; Norway, and W. Europe B. Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1881; Dall, 1903.

Astarte smithi Dall, 1886. 54–1,568 fm; G. of Mexico (6) and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Astarte sulcata (da Costa) 1778. 5–1,380 fm; Labrador, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean, and C. Verde B. Common. Ref.: Locard, 1898; Ockelmann, 1958; Filatova, 1959(b).

Superfamily ISOCARDIACEA

Family KELLIELLIDAE

- Vesicomya atlantica** (Smith) 1885. 871–1,010 fm; Caribbean (1) and Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.; Dall, 1886; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Vesicomya chuni** Thiele and Jaeckel 1931. 1,363 fm; Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Thiele and Jaeckel, loc. cit.
- Vesicomya cretacea** Smith 1906. 419–1,085 fm; India-Australia B. (2). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Vesicomya donacia** Dall 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Vesicomya guineensis** Thiele and Jaeckel 1931. 1,363 fm; Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Thiele and Jaeckel, loc. cit.
- Vesicomya longa** Thiele and Jaeckel 1931. 1,363 fm; Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Thiele and Jaeckel, loc. cit.
- Vesicomya ovalis** (Dall) 1896. 1,672 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Vesicomya stearnsi** (Dall) 1895. 786–1,005 fm; N. Pacific B. (2). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Vesicomya striata** Thiele and Jaeckel 1931. 1,363 fm; Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Thiele and Jaeckel, loc. cit.
- Vesicomya valdiviae** Thiele and Jaeckel 1931. 274–1,367 fm; Canaries (1) and Agulhas B. (1). Ref.: Thiele and Jaeckel, loc. cit.
- Vesicomya (Callogonia) angulata** (Dall) 1896. 1,270–1,672 fm; Peru B. (2). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Kelliella adamsi** (Smith) 1885. 2,450 fm; Sierra Leone B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Kelliella nitida** Verrill 1885. 1,525–2,033 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.
- Kelliella pacifica** (Smith) 1885. 2,900 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit. (as *Callocardia*).
- Kelliella** species I (c.f. *pacifica* Smith). 3,620–4,520 fm; Kermadec Trench (S. Pacific B.) (2). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.
- Kelliella** species II. 3,770–3,830 fm; Sunda Trench (India-Australia B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Superfamily LUCINACEA

Family DIPLODONTIDAE

- Diplodonta orbiculata** Locard 1898. 1,249 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit. Possibly a *Poromya*.

Family THYASIRIDAE

- Thyasira croulinensis** (Jeffreys) 1847. 20–1,476 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean B., Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Common. Ref.: Smith, 1885; Locard, 1898; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Ockelmann, 1958; Filatova, 1959(b).
- Thyasira dubia** (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1897. 848–1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Thyasira equalis** Verrill and Bush 1898. 94–1,537 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, and Norway B. Common. Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.; Ockelmann, 1958.
- Thyasira eumyaria** (Sars) 1870. 29–1,476 fm; Labrador, Norway, W. Europe, Mediterranean B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Records numerous. Ref.: Locard, 1898; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Dautzenberg, 1927; Madsen, 1949.
- Thyasira flexuosa** (Montagu) 1803. 2–1,096 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, G. of Mexico, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean, and N. Pacific B. Common, but many published records are incorrect. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1881; Locard, 1898; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Ockelmann, 1958; Filatova, 1959(b).
- Thyasira gouldi** Philippi 1845. 1–1,467 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, Norway, and N. Pacific B. Common. Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Johnson, 1934; Ockelmann, 1958; Filatova, 1959(b).
- Thyasira grandis** (Verrill and Smith) 1885. 856–1,595 fm; N. America (3), G. of Mexico (1), W. Europe (1), and C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, 1898; Locard, 1898. The two latter records may represent another species.
- Thyasira incrassata** (Jeffreys) 1876. 40–1,785 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, Norway, W. Europe, and Mediterranean B. Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1881; Johnson, 1934.
- Thyasira luzonica** (Smith) 1885. 1,050 fm; S. China B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Thyasira moseleyi** (Smith) 1885. 1,900 fm; Argentine B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Thyasira ottoschmidtii** Gorbunov 1946. 2,080 fm; N. Eurasian B. (1). Ref.: Gorbunov, 1946(a); Filatova, 1959(b).
- Thyasira plicata** Verrill 1885. 1,073–1,122 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.
- Thyasira rotunda** Jeffreys 1881. 10–1,095 fm; W. Europe B. (12). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.

- Thyasira subovata** (Jeffreys) 1881. 164–1,450 fm; N. America (1), W. Europe (5), and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit; Locard, 1898; Madsen, 1949.
- Thyasira tortuosa** (Jeffreys) 1881. 499–1,290 fm; N. America (3) and W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit; Verrill, 1884; Locard, 1898; Johnson, 1934.
- Thyasira tricarinata** Dall 1916. 1,100 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Thyasira trisinuata** d'Orbigny 1846. 12–1,290 fm; N. America B. (28). Ref.: Verrill, 1882 and 1884 (as *Cryptodon obesus* V.); Johnson, 1934. Abyssal records may be based on dead specimens transported from shallow water.
- Thyasira** species. 5,460–5,470 fm; Kermadec Trench (S. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.
- Thyasira (Axinulus) brevis** (Verrill and Bush) 1898. 100–1,825 fm; N. America B. (6). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.
- Thyasira (Axinulus) cycladia** (Wood) 1850. 30–1,750 fm; Labrador, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1881; Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Thyasira (Axinulus) elliptica** (Verrill and Bush) 1898. 1,451 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit; Johnson, 1934.
- Thyasira (Axinulus) ferruginosa** (Forbes) 1844. 20–1,640 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean, Angola(?), Cape(?), Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic(?) B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1881; Verrill, 1884; Locard, 1898; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Johnson, 1934; Madsen, 1949; Filatova, 1959(b); Clarke, 1961(b).
- Thyasira (Axinulus) succisa** Jeffreys 1876. 92–1,366 fm; Labrador (1) and N. America B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Dall, 1927(b).
- Thyasira (Axinulus) orbiculata** (Sars) 1878. 648–1,020 fm; N. Canadian, N. Eurasian, and Norway B. Records numerous. Ref.: Sars, loc. cit.; Filatova, 1959(b).
- Thyasira (Axinulus) species I.** 5,700–5,850 fm; Tonga Trench (S. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.
- Thyasira (Axinulus) species II.** 5,460–5,470 fm; Kermadec Trench (S. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Family LUCINIDAE

- Lucina appendiculata** Locard 1898. 100–1,100 fm; W. Europe (1), Canaries (4), and C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Lucinidae genus (1 species). 3,940–3,950 fm; Kurile-Kamchatka Trench (N. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Superfamily ERYCINACEA

Family ERYCINIDAE

Kellia pumila (Wood) 1850. 36–1,515 fm; W. Europe and Mediterranean B. and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Records numerous. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1887; Locard, 1898.

Devonia symmetros (Jeffreys) 1876. 488–1,750 fm; Labrador (1) and Norway B. (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Friele, 1878.

Family MONTACUTIDAE

Aligena borniana Dall 1908. 2,012 fm; Central Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Montacuta dawsoni Jeffreys, 1881. 3–1,740 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, and Mediterranean B. Records numerous. Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Madsen, 1949; Filatova, 1959(b).

Montacuta ferruginosa (Montagu) 1809. 0–1,362 fm; Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, and Mediterranean B. Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1881; Locard, 1898; Madsen, 1949.

Montacuta ovata Jeffreys 1881. 292–1,010 fm; W. Europe B. (4) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898.

Montacuta tumidula Jeffreys 1865. 22–1,072 fm; Norway (2), and W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Locard, 1898.

Montacuta tumidula verrilli (Dall) 1899. 843–1,091 fm; N. America B. (3). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.

Decipula ovata (Jeffreys) 1875. 183–1,254 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1881; Locard, 1898.

Superfamily CARDIACEA

Family CARDIIDAE

"Cardium" minimum Philippi 1836. 5–1,480 fm; Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, and Mediterranean B. Common. Ref.: Locard, 1898; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Madsen, 1949.

Parvicardium transversale¹ (Deshayes) 1854. 11–1,010 fm; Canaries (1) and Mediterranean B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (9). Ref.: Smith, 1885; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Superfamily VENERACEA

Family VENERIDAE

Gouldia minima (Montagu) 1803. 11–1,010 fm; W. Europe (3), Canaries (2), C. Verde B. (3), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (8). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

¹A. Myra Keen has pointed out that *Cardium transversale* Deshayes 1854 is preoccupied by *C. transversale* Römer 1849. A catalogue such as this is not a suitable place for proposal of a new species name, however.

Chione (Timoclea) ovata (Pennant) 1777. 0–1,083 fm; N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean, C. Verde B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1881; Dautzenberg, 1927; Filatova, 1959(b).

Liocyma fluctuosa (Gould) 1841. 10–1,333 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, and Norway B. Common. Ref.: Friele, 1878; Johnson, 1934; Ockelmann, 1958; Filatova, 1959(b). Friele and Grieg (1901) doubt the authenticity of abyssal records for this species.

Superfamily MACTRACEA

Family MESODESMATIDAE

Ervilia castanea (Montagu) 1803. 2–1,432 fm; W. Europe (2), Canaries (2), Mediterranean (2), C. Verde B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (18). Ref.: Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Superfamily TELLINACEA

Family SEMELIDAE

Abra longicallis (Scacchi) 1834. 30–2,570 fm; Brazil, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean, and C. Verde B. Common. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1881; Verrill, 1884; Dall, 1889(a); Locard, 1898.

Abra longicallis americana Verrill and Bush 1898. 50–2,620 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, G. of Mexico, and Caribbean B. Common. Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.

Abra maxima (Sowerby) 1894. 435–1,110 fm; Banda (2) and India-Australia B. (3). Ref.: Prashad, 1932.

Abra nitida (Müller) 1789. 20–2,220 fm; W. Europe (14), Canaries (4), Mediterranean B. (5), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898.

Abra profundorum (Smith) 1885. 500–2,960 fm; N. America (1), W. Europe (4), Canaries (3), C. Verde (1), Sierra Leone (1), N. Pacific B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (10). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Family TELLINIDAE

Macoma calcarea (Gmelin) 1792. 29–1,255 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, Norway, and N. Pacific B. Common. Ref.: Verrill, 1884 (as *M. subulosa* Mörch); Abbott, 1954; Ockelmann, 1958.

Suborder ADAPEDONTA

Superfamily PHOLADACEA¹ (=ADESMACEA)

Family PHOLADIDAE

Xylophaga² abyssorum Dall 1886. 138–1,500 fm; N. America (1) and Caribbean B. (2). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.; Turner, 1955.

¹ New name in compliance with Article 29 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961).

² If *Xylophaga* is relegated to a separate subfamily within the Pholadidae (as in Turner, 1955), the spelling *Xylophaginae* (Purchon 1941) must be retained, since *Xylophaginae* is preoccupied in the Diptera (Fallen 1810).

- Xylophaga atlantica** Richards 1942. 0-2,033 fm; N. America B. Common. Ref.: Verrill, 1882 and 1884 (as *X. dorsalis* Turton); Turner, 1955.
- Xylophaga dorsalis** (Turton) 1819. 8-1,370 fm; Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, and Mediterranean B. Records numerous. Ref.: Locard, 1898; Madsen, 1949; Turner, 1955.
- Xylophaga** species I. 3,640-3,700 fm; Kermadec Trench (S. Pacific B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.
- Xylophaga** species II. 3,960-3,990 fm; Banda Trench (Banda B.) (1). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.

Suborder ANOMALODESMATA

Superfamily PANDORACEA

Family LYONSIIDAE

- Lyonsia bulla** Dall 1881. 1,920 fm; G. of Mexico B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Lyonsia formosa** Jeffreys 1881. 490-1,443 fm; W. Europe (4) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898.
- Mytilimeria compressa** Locard 1898. 2,025 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Mytilimeria fischeri** Jeffreys 1880. 625-1,450 fm; W. Europe B. (2). Ref.: Locard, 1898.
- Mytilimeria flexuosa** Verrill and Smith 1881. 75-1,275 fm; N. America (5) and Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Locard, 1898.

Family PHOLADOMYACIDAE

- Pholadomya africana** Locard 1898. 1,195-1,272 fm; Canaries B. (3). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Pholadomya loveni** Jeffreys 1881. 85-1,456 fm; W. Europe (1), Canaries (1), and Mediterranean B. (4). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit. and 1882.

Family LATERNULIDAE

- Periploma papyracea** (Say) 1822. 7-1,255 fm; N. America B. Moderately common. Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Abbott, 1954. Possibly advectitious in the deep sea.
- Periploma tenera** (Fischer) 1882. 370-1,072 fm; W. Europe B. (9). Ref.: Locard, 1898.

Order SEPTIBRANCHIATA

Superfamily POROMYACEA

Family VERTICORDIIDAE

- Lyonsiella abyssicola** Sars 1878. 20-1,450 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland. N. America, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe B., and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores). Records numerous. Ref.: Sars, loc. cit.; Jeffreys, 1881; Verrill, 1882 and 1884; Ockelmann, 1958; Filatova, 1959(b).

- Lyonsiella alaskana** Dall 1894. 600–1,659 fm; N. Canadian (1) and N. Pacific B. (2). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit. and 1921, and Clarke, 1960(b).
- Lyonsiella cordata** Verrill and Bush 1898. 1,423–1,825 fm; N. Eurasian (1) and N. America B. (3). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934; Filatova, 1959(b).
- Lyonsiella gemma** Verrill 1880. 75–1,290 fm; N. America B. (7). Ref.: Verrill, 1882 and 1884.
- Lyonsiella grandis** Smith 1885. 1,900 fm; Argentine B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Lyonsiella granulifera** Verrill 1885. 1,423 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.
- Lyonsiella jeffreysi** Friele 1879. 656–1,458 fm; N. Eurasian (5) and Norway B. (4). Ref.: Friele, 1886; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Gorbunov, 1946(a); Ockelmann, 1958; Filatova, 1959(b).
- Lyonsiella pacifica** Dall 1908. 1,142 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Lyonsiella papyracea** Smith 1885. 1,006–1,950 fm; India-Australia (1) and Eastern-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit. and 1906.
- Lyonsiella smithi** Dautzenberg 1927. 1,850–2,385 fm; W. Europe (1) and Sierra Leone B. (1). Ref.: Smith, 1885 (as *L. jeffreysi* Smith 1885, *non* Friele, 1879; Dautzenberg, loc. cit.
- Lyonsiella subquadrata** (Jeffreys) 1881. 852–1,825 fm; N. America (1) and W. Europe B. (2) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (7). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Verrill and Bush, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927; Johnson, 1934.
- Lyonsiella uschakovi** Gorbunov 1946. 807–1,040 fm; N. Eurasian B. (2). Ref.: Gorbunov, 1946(a); Filatova, 1959(b).
- Verticordia acuticostata** (Philippi) 1844. 71–2,330 fm; G. of Mexico (2), Caribbean (1), Canaries (4), C. Verde B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Dall, 1881 and 1886; Locard, 1898; Johnson, 1934.
- Verticordia carinifera** Locard 1898. 1,140 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Verticordia densicostata** Locard 1898. 1,272 fm; C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Verticordia granulifera** (Verrill) 1885. 1,356–1,859 fm; N. America B. (3). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.
- Verticordia guineensis** Thiele and Jaekel 1931. 1,245 fm; Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Thiele and Jaekel, loc. cit.
- Verticordia insculpta** (Jeffreys) 1881. 85–2,160 fm; W. Europe (6) and Canaries B. (3) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Verticordia quadrata** Smith 1885. 1,125 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.

Verticordia transversa Locard 1898. 2,280 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Verticordia triangularis Locard 1898. 1,638 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.

Verticordia woodi Smith 1885. 100–1,060 fm; G. of Mexico B. (2). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.; Dall, 1886; Johnson, 1934.

Family POROMYACIDAE

Poromya granulata (Nyst and Westendorp) 1839. 16–1,450 fm; Labrador, N. America, N. Eurasian, Norway, W. Europe, and Canaries B. Records numerous. Ref.: Ockelmann, 1958; Filatova, 1959(b).

Poromya neaeroides (Seguenza) 1876. 114–1,635 fm; N. America (4) and G. of Mexico B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1889(b); Johnson, 1934.

Poromya perla Dall 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Poromya rotundata Jeffreys 1876. 50–1,450 fm; Labrador (1), N. America (2), and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1889(b); Johnson, 1934.

Poromya sublevis Verrill 1884. 1,594–2,315 fm; N. America (12) and Guinea B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Dall, 1889(b) and 1890 (as *P. microdonta* Dall); Verrill and Bush, 1898; Haas, 1949; Clarke, 1961(b). Dall (1890) gives also "West America" and "Patagonia" for this species, but without explanation.

Poromya (Dermatomya) equatorialis Dall 1908. 741–1,672 fm; Peru B. (2). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Poromya (Cetomya) tornata Jeffreys 1876. 1,140–1,735 fm; W. Europe (1), N. America (1), and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1889(b); LaRocque, 1953.

Cetoconcha atypa Verrill and Bush 1898. 1,423 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.

Cetoconcha bulla (Dall) 1881. 1,717–1,920 fm; N. America (2) and G. of Mexico B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.; Verrill, 1884 (as *Thracia nitida* V.); Johnson, 1934.

Cetoconcha isocardioides (Dautzenberg and Fischer) 1897. 480–2,740 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Cetoconcha malespinae Dall 1916. 1,569 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Cetoconcha margarita Dall 1886. 391–1,019 fm; N. America (1), G. of Mexico (1), and Caribbean B. (2). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit. and 1889(b); Johnson, 1934. Dall (1889(b)) also gives "Brazil" for this species, but without further details.

Cetoconcha sarsi (Smith) 1885. 1,950–2,650 fm; Argentine (1) and Eastern Indian Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.

Cetoconcha smithi Dall 1908. 1,879 fm; Guatemala B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).

Cetoconcha tornata (Jeffreys) 1876. 810–2,280 fm; N. America (1), W. Europe (1), Canaries (4), Sierra Leone (1) and India-Australia B. (1). Ref.: Smith, 1886 and 1895; Locard, 1898.

Family CUSPIDARIIDAE

Cuspidaria angularis (Jeffreys) 1876. 290–1,785 fm; Labrador (1), G. of Mexico (1), and W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit. and 1881.

Cuspidaria apodema Dall 1916. 1,569 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Cuspidaria azorica (Smith) 1885. 1,000 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.

Cuspidaria brucei Melville and Standen 1907. 2,645 fm; Cape B. (1). Ref.: Melville and Standen, loc. cit.

Cuspidaria chilensis Dall 1889. 277–1,036 fm; N. Pacific (1) and S. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.

Cuspidaria circinata (Jeffreys) 1876. 308–1,452 fm; W. Europe (3) and Canaries B. (3) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Smith, 1885; Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927.

Cuspidaria contracta (Jeffreys) 1881. 740–1,623 fm; W. Europe (3) and Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898.

Cuspidaria costellata (Deshayes) 1830. 2–1,094 fm; N. America, G. of Mexico, Caribbean, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, and Mediterranean B. Records numerous. Ref.: Locard, 1898; Friele and Grieg, 1901.

Cuspidaria curta (Jeffreys) 1876. 18–1,104 fm; N. America (3), W. Europe (4), Canaries (5), N. Pacific B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1881; Locard, 1898.

Cuspidaria cuspidata (Olivi) 1792. 74–1,010 fm; W. Europe (2) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.

Cuspidaria depressa (Jeffreys) 1881. 89–1,142 fm; W. Europe (5), Canaries (3), and Mediterranean B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898.

Cuspidaria exigua (Jeffreys) 1876. 350–1,004 fm; Labrador (1), Norway B. (12). Ref.: Friele and Grieg, 1901; Friele, 1902; Ockelmann, 1958.

Cuspidaria formosa Verrill and Bush 1898. 1,188 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.

Cuspidaria gigantea Verrill 1884. 1,917 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.

Cuspidaria glacialis Sars 1878. 39–1,467 fm; N. Canadian, Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, N. Eurasian, and Norway B. Common. Ref.: Sars, loc. cit.; Friele and Grieg, 1901; Johnson, 1934; Ockelmann, 1958; Filatova, 1959(b).

- Cuspidaria filocarinata** (Smith) 1885. 664–1,750 fm; W. Europe (1), Canaries (1), and Sierra Leone B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898.
- Cuspidaria imbricata** (Jeffreys) 1880. 1,107–1,960 fm; W. Europe B. (2). Ref.: Locard, 1898.
- Cuspidaria jeffreysi** (Dall) 1881. 464–1,002 fm; G. of Mexico (3) and Caribbean B. (2). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Cuspidaria lucifuga** Fischer 1886. 2,740 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898.
- Cuspidaria maxima** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1897. 1,012 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Cuspidaria meridionalis** (Smith) 1885. 1,950 fm; Eastern-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Cuspidaria monosteira** Dall 1890. 1,019 fm; Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit.
- Cuspidaria munieri** Dautzenberg and Fischer 1897. 1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Cuspidaria murrayi** (Smith) 1885. 2,900 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Cuspidaria nitens** Locard 1898. 490–1,204 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Cuspidaria obesa** (Lovén) 1846. 10–2,435 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, Norway, W. Europe, Canaries, and Mediterranean B. Common. Ref.: Smith, 1885; Verrill and Bush, 1898; Locard, 1898; Johnson, 1934; Ockelmann, 1958.
- Cuspidaria parva** Verrill and Bush 1898. 515–1,290 fm; N. America B. (7). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.
- Cuspidaria rostrata** (Spengler) 1793. 35–1,151 fm; Labrador (1), N. America (15), Caribbean (1), N. Eurasian (1), W. Europe (6), Canaries (3), C. Verde B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898; Verrill and Bush, 1898; Johnson, 1934; Filatova, 1959(b).
- Cuspidaria semirostrata** Locard 1898. 1,110–1,736 fm; Canaries B. (3) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (2). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Cuspidaria striolata** Locard 1898. 176–1,149 fm; W. Europe (2) and Canaries B. (1) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit.
- Cuspidaria truncata** (Jeffreys) 1881. 740–1,110 fm; W. Europe (2) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898.

- Cuspidaria turgida** Verrill and Bush 1898. 1,825 fm; N. Canadian (1), N. America (1), and N. Eurasian B (3). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934; Filatova, 1959(b).
- Cuspidaria undata** Verrill 1884. 2,221 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.
- Cuspidaria ventricosa** Verrill and Bush 1898. 349–1,769 fm; N. America B. (3). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.
- Cuspidaria wollastoni** (Smith) 1885. 56–1,738 fm; N. America (1) and Canaries B. (8) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (8). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927; Haas, 1949.
- Cuspidaria** species. 3,600–3,990 fm; Banda Trench (Banda B.) (2). Ref.: Wolff, 1960.
- Cuspidaria (Cardiomya) abyssicola** Verrill and Bush 1898. 1,685–1,813 fm; N. America B. (3). Ref.: Verrill and Bush, loc. cit.; Johnson, 1934.
- Cuspidaria (Cardiomya) planetica** Dall 1908. 77–1,322 fm; N. Pacific (4) and Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Cuspidaria (Cardiomya) pseustes** Dall 1908. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Dall, 1908(b).
- Cuspidaria (Cardiomya) sibogae** Prashad 1932. 1,127 fm; India-Australia B. (1). Ref.: Prashad, loc. cit.
- Cuspidaria (Cardiomya) striata** (Jeffreys) 1876. 59–1,450 fm; Labrador (1), N. America (5), Brazil (1), Norway (2), and W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1881; Dall, 1886 and 1890; Johnson, 1934.
- Cuspidaria (Cardiomya) sulcifera** (Jeffreys) 1881. 58–2,395 fm; W. Europe (6) and Canaries B. (4) and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (3). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Dautzenberg, 1927.
- Cuspidaria (Luzonia) chilensis** Dall 1890. 277–1,036 fm; N. Pacific (1), Peru (1), and Pacific Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Dall, loc. cit., 1908(b), and 1921.
- Cuspidaria (Rhinoclama) dubia** Prashad 1932. 633–1,530 fm; Banda B. (2). Ref.: Prashad, loc. cit.
- Myonera gigantea** Verrill 1884. 1,825–1,917 fm; N. America B. (3). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Verrill and Bush, 1898.
- Myonera lischkei** Smith 1891. 1,875 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Smith, loc. cit.
- Myonera ruginosa** (Jeffreys) 1881. 1,813 fm; N. America (1), W. Europe (3), Canaries B. (2), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (4). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Locard, 1898; Dautzenberg, 1927; Johnson, 1934.
- Myonera undata** Verrill 1884. 450–2,221 fm; N. America (1), G. of Mexico (1), and Caribbean B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Dall, 1886.

Class **CEPHALOPODA**¹Subclass **Coleoidea**Order **SEPIOIDEA**Superfamily **SEPIACEA**Family **SEPIOLIDAE**

Heteroteuthis dispar (Rüppell and Vérany) 1845. 0–1,190 fm; Mediterranean and Canaries B. Records numerous. Ref.: Joubin, 1920; Degner, 1925.

Order **TEUTHOIDEA**Suborder **MYOPSIDA**Superfamily **LOLIGINACEA**Family **PROMACHOTEUTHIDAE**

Promachoteuthis megaptera Hoyle 1885. 1,875 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Hoyle, 1886.

Suborder **OEGOPSIDA**Superfamily **ARCHITEUTHACEA**Family **GONATIDAE**

Gonatus fabricii (Lichtenstein) 1818. 0–2,700 fm; Records numerous, probably cosmopolitan in all but polar seas. Ref.: Hoyle, 1886; Pfeffer, 1900; Sasaki, 1921; Joubin, 1924; Degner, 1925; Pfeffer, 1929.

Family **HISTIOTEUTHIDAE**

Calliteuthis hoylei (Goodrich) 1896. 0–1,100 fm; India-Australia (1) and Somali B. (1). Ref.: Pfeffer, 1900; Chun, 1910.

Calliteuthis reversa Verrill 1880. 0–2,369 fm; Newfoundland, N. America, W. Europe, Canaries, and Mediterranean B. Records numerous. Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit. and 1884; Hoyle, 1886; Joubin, 1924; Degner, 1925. This is *C. meneghinii* (Vérany) of authors.

Calliteuthis verrilli Pfeffer 1912. 0–2,880 fm; W. Europe (1) and N. America B. (5). Ref.: Joubin, 1924.

Histioteuthis bonellii (Férussac) 1835. 0–2,190 fm; N. America, W. Europe, Canaries, Mediterranean, and Argentine B. Records numerous. Ref.: Verrill, 1880 (as *H. collinsi* Verrill); Hoyle, 1886 (as *H. atlantica* Hoyle); Joubin, 1924; Degner, 1925; Rees and Maul, 1956.

¹ The use of open nets by the MICHAEL SARS, DANA, THOR, and other expeditions makes the depth of capture of many cephalopods uncertain. Probably several of the species included in this list are not truly abyssal. For completeness, unless more shallow limits are indicated by accessory information, all species which have been recorded from abyssal-to-surface hauls are included however. Zoogeographers and general biologists are cautioned not to draw detailed conclusions from these data until more precise depth ranges are compiled by cephalopod specialists. Such studies are now underway by G. L. Voss, University of Miami, Florida.

Family BATHYTEUTHIDAE

Bathyteuthis abyssicola Hoyle 1885. 0-2,000 fm; Records numerous; probably cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. Ref.: Verrill, 1885 (as *Benthoteuthis megalops* Verrill); Hoyle, 1886 and 1904; Pfeffer, 1900; Chun, 1910; Massy, 1916(a); Joubin, 1924; Powell, 1960.

Family THYSANOTEUTHIDAE

Cirrobrachium filiferum Hoyle 1904. 2,463 fm; Central Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Hoyle, loc. cit.

Chiroteuthis lacertosa Verrill 1881. 435-2,369 fm; N. America B. (7). Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Clarke, 1954.

Chiroteuthis picteti Joubin 1894. 0-2,350 fm; Records scattered, apparently cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. Ref.: Joubin, 1924.

Chiroteuthis portieri Joubin 1912. 0-1,930 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Joubin, loc. cit.

Doratopsis sagitta Chun 1908. 0-1,370 fm; C. Verde (1) and India-Australia B. (1). Ref.: Chun, 1910.

Doratopsis vermicularis (Rüppell) 1844. 0-1,731 fm; N. America B. (2). Ref.: Verrill, 1884 (as *Chiroteuthis diaphana* Verrill); Pfeffer, 1900.

Doratopsis exophthalmica (Chun) 1908. 0-1,370 fm; W. Europe (1), Canaries (1), and India-Australia B. (1). Ref.: Chun, 1910.

Mastigoteuthis agassizii Verrill 1881. 600-2,516 fm; N. America (4) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, 1884 and 1885; Pfeffer, 1900; Clarke, 1954.

Mastigoteuthis grimaldii (Joubin) 1895. 0-2,790 fm; Records numerous, probably cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. Ref.: Hoyle, 1904 (as *M. dentata* Hoyle); Chun, 1910 (as *M. flammea* Chun); Joubin, 1924.

Mastigoteuthis magna Joubin 1913. 1,895 fm; Mid-Atlantic R., between Canaries and N. America B. (1). Ref.: Joubin, 1920.

Mastigoteuthis talismani (Fischer and Joubin) 1907. 1,735 fm; Newfoundland B. (1). Ref.: Fischer and Joubin, loc. cit.

Family CRANCHIIDAE

Liocranchia reinhardti (Steenstrup) 1856. 0-1,370 fm; Records scarce but widespread; probably cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. Ref.: Pfeffer, 1900; Chun, 1910.

Liocranchia valdiviae Chun 1906. 0-1,370 fm; Arabia (1), Somali (3), and India-Australia B. (2). Ref.: Chun, 1910.

Cranchia scabra Leach 1817. 0-1,200 fm; Records numerous; cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical sea. Ref.: Tryon and Pilsbry, 1879; Chun, 1910; Pfeffer, 1912; Sasaki, 1929. Rees and Maul (1956) have questioned the authenticity of deep-sea records of this species.

- Belonella belone** (Chun) 1906. 0-1,312 fm; India-Australia B. (1). Ref.: Chun, 1910.
- Megalocranchia hyperborea** (Steenstrup) 1856. 0-2,460 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, N. America, Caribbean, Norway, W. Europe, and Canaries B. Records numerous. Ref.: Verrill, 1884 (as *Taonius tenera* Verrill); Joubin, 1924; Degner, 1925; Voss, 1955.
- Megalocranchia megalops** (Prosch) 1849. 0-1,950 fm; N. America (9) and Canaries B. (6). Ref.: Joubin, 1920; Voss, 1960.
- Taonidium suhmii** (Lankester) 1884. 0-2,150 fm; Records numerous; cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. Ref.: Hoyle, 1886; Chun, 1910; Joubin, 1924; Degner, 1925; Sasaki, 1929. This is *Galiteuthis armata* Joubin of authors.
- Crystalloteuthis beringiana** Sasaki 1921. 59-2,700 fm; N. America B. (5). Ref.: Sasaki, loc. cit.
- Corynomma speculator** (Chun) 1903. 0-1,094 fm; Records scarce but widespread, apparently cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. Ref.: Chun, 1910; Joubin, 1924.
- Teuthowenia antarctica** Chun 1910. 0-1,094 fm; S. Pacific (2) and Atlantic-India-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Chun, loc. cit.; Massy, 1916.
- Bathythauma lyromma** Chun 1906. 0-2,000 fm; Records numerous; cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. Ref.: Joubin, 1920; Voss, 1960. Voss (loc. cit.) suggests that c. 500 fathoms may be the lower limit for this species.

Order VAMPYROMORPHA

Superfamily VAMPYROTEUTHACEA

Family VAMPYROTEUTHIDAE

- Vampyroteuthis infernalis** Chun 1903. 280-2,188 fm; Records numerous and widespread, probably cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. Ref.: Joubin, 1912 and 1937; Robson, 1932; Pickford, 1952. *Melanoteuthis lucens* Joubin, *M. schmidtii* Joubin, *Retroteuthis pacifica* Joubin, and *Hansenoteuthis lucens* Joubin are synonyms.
- Hymenoteuthis macrope** Berry 1911. 2,113-2,259 fm; N. Pacific (1) and India-Australia B. (1). Ref.: Robson, 1932.

Order OCTOPODA

Superfamily CIRROTEUTHACEA

Family STAUROTEUTHIDAE

- Grimpoteuthis grimaldii** (Joubin) 1896. 185-1,040 fm; W. Europe B. (1), Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1), and India-Australia B. (6). Ref.: Joubin, 1920; Robson, 1932.

Grimpoteuthis hippocrepia (Hoyle) 1904. 1,823 fm; Peru B. (1). Ref.: Robson, 1932.

Grimpoteuthis megaptera (Verrill) 1885. 1,054–2,574 fm; N. America (3) and C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Joubin, 1920; Robson, 1932.

Grimpoteuthis pacifica (Hoyle) 1885. 2,440 fm; Coral B. (1). Ref.: Hoyle, loc. cit.; Robson, 1932.

Grimpoteuthis plena Verrill 1885. 1,073 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Robson, 1932.

Grimpoteuthis umbellata (Fischer) 1883. 683–2,882 fm; N. America (2), Caribbean (1), W. Europe (2), Canaries B. (1), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Fischer and Joubin, 1907; Joubin, 1924; Robson, 1932; Voss, 1955.

Grimpoteuthis wülkeri Grimpe 1920. 1,124 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Robson, 1932.

Stauroteuthis syrtensis Verrill 1879. 250–1,346 fm; N. America B. (3). Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Robson, 1932.

Chuncoteuthis gilchristi Robson 1924. 1,400 fm; Cape B. (1). Ref.: Robson, 1932.

Family CIRROTEUTHIDAE

Cirroteuthis hoylei Robson 1932. 2,225 fm; S. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Robson, loc. cit.

Cirroteuthis magna Hoyle 1885. 1,375 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Hoyle, 1886.

Cirroteuthis megaptera Verrill 1885. 1,054–2,574 fm; N. America B. (3). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Hoyle, 1886.

Cirroteuthis mulleri Eschricht 1838. 0(?)–1,280 fm; Norway B. (4). Ref.: Robson, 1932.

Cirroteuthis "A." 1,000–1,400 fm; Cape B. (1). Ref.: Robson, 1932.

Cirrothauma murrayi Chun 1911. 1,641 fm; Newfoundland B. (1). Ref.: Robson, 1932.

Family OPISTHOTEUTHIDAE

Opisthoteuthis agassizi Verrill 1883. 291–1,230 fm; N. America (2), Caribbean (2), and W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Robson, 1932; Voss, 1955.

Superfamily BOLITAENACEA

Family BOLITAENIDAE

Japetella heathi (Berry) 1911. 2,228 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Robson, 1932.

Japetella diaphana (Hoyle) 1885. 10–2,385 fm; Records numerous, cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical regions. Ref.: Hoyle, 1904; Chun, 1910; Sasaki, 1929; Joubin, 1937; Thore, 1949; Voss, 1960.

Dorsopsis taningi Thore 1949. 1,100 fm; C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Thore, loc. cit.

Eledonella pygmaea Verrill 1884. 50–2,949 fm; cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical regions. Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Hoyle, 1904; Chun, 1914; Robson, 1932; Thore, 1949; Voss, 1955. *Japetella prismatica* Hoyle and *Bolitaena massyae* Robson are synonyms.

Family VITRELEDONELLIDAE

Vitreledonella richardi Joubin 1918. 110–2,899 fm; Records numerous; cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical regions. Ref.: Joubin, 1924; Robson, 1932; Thore, 1949. *V. alberti* Joubin and *V. ingeborgae* Joubin are synonyms.

Superfamily OCTOPODACEA

Family OCTOPODIDAE

Octopus (Octopus) californicus Berry 1911. 95–1,041 fm; N. Pacific B. Common off Southern California, the only region where it is known to exist. Ref.: Robson, 1932.

Octopus (Macrotritopus) equivocus Robson 1929 (= *O. gracilis* Verrill 1884, *non* Eydoux and Souleyet 1852). 1,290 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill, loc. cit.; Robson, 1932.

Paroctopus apollyon Berry 1911 (= *Octopus punctatus* Gabb 1862, *non* Blainville 1826). 0–2,700 fm; N. Pacific B. Common. Ref.: Berry, 1912; Robson, 1929.

Benthoctopus berryi Robson 1924. 1,200 fm; Cape B. (1). Ref.: Robson, 1932.

Benthoctopus piscatorus (Verrill) 1879. 120–1,362 fm; Newfoundland (1), N. America (2), Norway (3), and W. Europe B. (3). Ref.: Robson, 1932.

Benthoctopus profundorum Robson 1932. 279–1,875 fm; N. Pacific (3), and Arabia B. (2). Ref.: Robson, loc. cit.

Graneledone challengerii (Berry) 1916. 630–1,020 fm; Peru (1) and S. Pacific B. (1). Ref.: Robson, 1932.

Graneledone verrucosa (Verrill) 1881. 466–1,255 fm; N. America B. Records numerous. Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Johnson, 1934. Records for the S. Pacific (Hoyle, 1886) and Guatemala B. (Hoyle, 1904) are probably incorrect.

Bentheledone albida (Berry) 1917. 1,700 fm; Eastern-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Robson, 1932.

Bentheledone rotunda (Hoyle) 1885. 1,950 fm; Eastern-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Robson, 1932. Other records for this species in Hoyle (1886 and 1904) are rejected by Robson.

Superfamily ARGONAUTACEA

Family ALLOPOSIDAE

Alloposus mollis Verrill 1880. 0-1,735 fm; Records numerous; cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical regions. Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Robson, 1932; Joubin, 1937; Thore, 1949; Voss, 1956.

Family TREMOCTOPODIDAE

Tremoctopus violaceus (Delle Chiaje) 1830. 0-1,641 fm; Records numerous; cosmopolitan in subtropical and tropical seas. Ref.: Massy, 1916(a); Robson, 1932; Joubin, 1937; Voss, 1955.

ADDENDA

After final proof of this work was edited, a paper was found which had not been seen previously. Bartsch (1945, *Nautilus* 59: 23), on anatomical grounds, has transferred the species *pacifica* Dall from *Leucosyrinx* (Turridae) to the new genus *Morrisonella* (Buccinidae).

The author wishes to thank Dr. Alice E. Wilson for generously giving advice on the proper formation of many specific names.

APPENDIX

(Rejected Records)

- Cyclostrema cancellatum** (Marryatt) 1818. 294–1,100 fm; "Florida and West Indies" (Johnson, 1934). Abbott (1950) has restricted this name to a shallow water species.
- Lacuna divaricata** Fabricius 1780. 1,333 fm; Norway B. (1). Ref.: Friele, 1879. One dead specimen transported by ice. Friele and Grieg (1901) point out that this is actually *Lacuna crassior* Montagu. Both are shallow-water species.
- Rissoa parva** (Da Costa) 1778. 0–1,785 fm; Norway, W. Europe, Mediterranean, and Canaries B. Ref.: Jeffreys, 1884 "at great depths transported from the littoral and laminarian zones."
- Gibberula monterosatoi** Locard 1897. 1,104 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, loc. cit. A littoral species.
- Siliquaria (Tenagodus) bernardii** Mörch 1860. "over 1,000 fm"; "North Atlantic Ocean" (1). Ref.: Smith, 1885. A shallow water species.
- Cheilea uncinata** Reeve 1858. "over 1,000 fm"; "North Atlantic Ocean" (Challenger, unnumbered station). Ref.: Watson, 1886. A shallow water species.
- Bursa scrobiculatoria** (Linn.) 1776. 1,250 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897. A littoral species.
- Retusa (Cylichnella) nitidula** Lovén 1846. 600–1,095 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Sykes, 1904. A widely distributed upper archibenthal species, probably taken near 600 fm at the station cited. Other species whose only abyssal record is also from this station (Porcupine 1870, sta. 17) are also omitted from the preceding list.
- Cylichna cylindracea** (Pennant) 1777, 1,205 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1897. A littoral and shallow water species.
- Odostomia delicata** Monterosato 1874. 740–1,095 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1884. A shallow water species.
- Turbonilla striatula** (Linn.) 1758. 1,456 fm; Mediterranean B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1884. A shallow water species.
- Limacina** spp. Several species are recorded by Sykes, 1905, and others from the abyssal zone. These and other pteropods and heteropods are pelagic and occur only near the surface.
- Yoldia frigida** Torell 1859. 157–1,255 fm; N. America B. Ref.: Verrill, 1884. Ockelmann (1958) has shown that this species has been misunderstood and that it is probably confined to the arctic sector of the North Atlantic in depths not exceeding about 220 fm.

- Arca lactea** Linn. 1766. 1,456 fm; Mediterranean B. (1). Ref.: Jeffreys, 1879. A common shallow water species.
- Arca pulchella** Reeve 1844. 1,040 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898. A littoral species.
- Glycymeris glycymeris** (Linn.) 1766. 2,050 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898. A shallow water species.
- Glycymeris pectinatus** (Gmelin) 1790. 1,010 fm; Brazil B. (1). Ref.: Smith, 1885. A shallow water species.
- Modiolus (Adipicola) pelagicus** Woodward 1854. 1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927. Found on *Sargassum*; advectitious in the deep sea.
- Chlamys commutata** (Monterosato) 1875. 2,125 fm; C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927. Fragment only. A shallow water species.
- Pecten flexuosus** (Poli) 1785. 1,115 fm; C. Verde B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898. A shallow water species.
- Pecten maximus** (Linn.) 1758. 1,010 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Dautzenberg, 1927. A shallow water species.
- Pecten opercularis** (Linn.) 1758. 1,460 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898. A shallow water species.
- Pecten solidulus** Reeve 1853. 19–1,446 fm; W. Europe (8), Canaries (8), Mediterranean (1), C. Verde B. (7), and Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898. The figure in Locard does not agree with the figure in Reeve and probably represents another species.
- Adamussium colbecki** (Smith) 1902. 2,485 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Melville and Standen, 1907. A dead specimen. Not known alive deeper than 400 fathoms.
- Pseudamussium pteriolium** (Melville and Standen) 1907. 2,030 fm; Atlantic-Indian-Antarctic B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b). A single valve of this shallow water species.
- Lima loscombi** Sowerby 1824. 1,480 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898. A shallow water species.
- Lima multicostata** Sowerby 1843. 1,075 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Smith, 1885. A shallow water species.
- Limatula simillima** (Thiele) 1912. 1,703 fm; Cape B. (1). Ref.: Clarke, 1961(b). A single valve, probably transported from shallow water.
- Anomia ephippium** (Linn.) 1766. 1,140 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898. A littoral and shallow water species. This record probably represents another species or is based on a transported specimen.
- Astarte crenata** Gray 1824. 2,080 fm; N. Eurasian B. (1). Ref.: Gorbunov, 1946(a). Dead shells transported by ice from shallow water.
- Astarte elliptica** (Brown) 1827. 1,350 fm; "North Atlantic." Ref.: Ockelmann, 1958. Dead shells only, no doubt advectitious.

- Astarte montagui** (Dillwyn) 1817. 826–1,370 fm; North Canadian B. Ref.: Gorbunov, 1946(a); Clarke, 1960(b). Transported from shallow water by ice.
- Isocardia humana** (Linn.) 1758. 1,478 fm; no locality. Ref.: Madsen, 1949. This record is doubted by Madsen.
- Arctica islandica** (Linn.) 1758. 1,094 fm; W. Europe B. (young specimens). Ref.: Madsen, 1949. This record needs confirmation.
- Diplodonta rotundata** (Montagu) 1803. 2,105 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898. Probably either a transported specimen from shallow water, or a misidentified *Poromya*.
- Diplodonta torelli** (Jeffreys) 1876. 1,450 fm; Labrador B. (1) (fragments). Ref.: Jeffreys, loc. cit.; Friele and Grieg (1901) consider this a shallow water species.
- Chama nicolloni** Dautzenberg 1892. 1,250 fm; W. Europe B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898. A shallow water species.
- Cardium norvegicum** Spengler 1790. 1,200 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. (Azores) (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898. A shallow water species.
- Cardium paucicostatum** Sowerby 1839. 2,105 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898. A shallow water species.
- Periglypta rudis** (Poli) 1795. 1,250 and 2,105 fm; W. Europe (1) and Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898. Probably dead shells transported from shallow water.
- Venus (Chamelaea) mesodesma** (Quoy and Gaimard) 1834. 1,000 fm; Mid-Atlantic Ridge (off Tristan da Cunha) (1). Ref.: Smith, 1885. Probably transported from shallow water.
- Tapes durus** (Gmelin) 1790. 1,080 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898. A shallow water species, probably advectitious in the deep sea.
- Solenocurtus antiquatus** (Pultney) 1799. 2,105 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898. A shallow water species.
- Tellina balaustina** Linn. 1758. 2,105 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898. A shallow water species.
- Tellina serrata** Renieri 1804. 1,460 and 2,105 fm; Canaries B. (2). Ref.: Locard, 1898. A shallow water species.
- Cyrtodaria kurriana** (Dunker) 1862. 826–1,292 fm; N. Eurasian B. (3). Ref.: Gorbunov, 1946(a). Dead shells transported from shallow water by ice.
- Hiatella arctica** (Linn.) 1758. 0–1,622 fm; "cosmopolitan." Ref.: Jeffreys, 1881. Ockelmann (1958) and Clarke (1960(a)) consider this a panarctic and boreal, shallow water species. Abyssal records are probably based on dead shells transported among holdfasts of uprooted kelp or by other means, and tropical and Southern Hemisphere records probably represent other species.

- Mya truncata** Linn. 1758. 1,333 fm; Norway B. (1). Ref.: Friele, 1778.
A shallow water species.
- Martesia (Martesia) fragilis** Verrill and Bush 1890. 1,270 fm; Peru B. (1).
Ref.: Dall, 1908 (as *Pholadidae (Penitella) minuscula* Dall). Pelagic,
occurring in floating wood.
- Teredo megotara** Hanley 1853. 1,467 fm; N. America B. (1). Ref.: Verrill,
1884. Probably transported from the ocean surface in waterlogged wood.
- Teredo** species. 3,950–3,960 fm; Banda Trench (Banda B.) (1). Ref.:
Wolff, 1960. Apparently transported into the deep sea in waterlogged
wood.
- Lyonsia arenosa** Möller 1842. 826–1,333 fm; N. Eurasian (3) and Norway
B. (1). Ref.: Friele, 1878; Gorbunov, 1946(a); Ockelmann, 1958.
Dead specimens only. This is a panarctic shallow water species.
- Pandora glacialis** Leach 1819. 1,040 fm; N. Eurasian B. (1). Ref.:
Gorbunov, 1946(a). A dead specimen of this shallow water species.
- Spirula spirula** (Linn.) 1758. 1,204 fm; Canaries B. (1). Ref.: Locard,
1898. A mesopelagic species ranging from approximately 100 to 800
fathoms (Bruun, 1955; Voss, 1956).
- Lycoteuthis diadema** (Chun) 1900. 0–1,640 fm; Cape B. (2). Ref.: Chun,
1910. Not abyssal.
- Abraliopsis morisii** (Vérany) 1937. 0–2,232 fm; Records numerous, cosmo-
politan in temperate and tropical seas. Ref.: Hoyle, 1904 (as *A. hoylei*
Pfeffer); Chun, 1910; Joubin, 1920 and 1924 (as *A. pfefferi* Joubin);
Degner, 1925; Voss, 1960. Not abyssal.
- Thelidioteuthis alessandrini** (Vérany) 1851. 0–1,640 fm; Records numer-
ous; probably cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. Ref.:
Joubin, 1920 and 1924; Degner, 1925. Not abyssal.
- Pyroteuthis margaritifera** (Rüppell) 1844. 0–2,425 fm; Records numerous,
probably cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. Ref.: Hoyle,
1886; Pfeffer, 1900; Joubin, 1924; Voss, 1960. Not abyssal.
- Pyroteuthis margaritifera aurantiaca** Joubin 1924. 0–1,145 fm; Mid-
Atlantic R. (Azores) (2) and Caribbean B. (1). Ref.: Joubin, loc. cit.;
Voss, 1955. Not abyssal.
- Pterygioteuthis giardi** Fischer 1896. 0–1,201 fm; Records scarce but wide-
spread; probably cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. Ref.:
Hoyle, 1904; Chun, 1910; Voss, 1960. Not abyssal.
- Onychoteuthis banksi** (Leach) 1819. 0–1,640 fm; Records numerous;
found throughout the North and South Atlantic Oceans. Ref.: Pfeffer,
1900; Joubin, 1920; Degner, 1925. A surface species (Rees and
Maul, 1956).

- Ctenopteryx siculus** (Vérany) 1851. 0–1,094 fm; Mediterranean, Canaries, and Cape B. Records numerous. Ref.: Chun, 1910; Degner, 1925. Voss (1960) considers this to be confined to the upper 220 fathoms of depth.
- Ctenopteryx** species. 0–1,640 fm; Mid-Atlantic R. between Canaries and N. America B. (1). Ref.: Joubin, 1920. Probably confined to the upper 220 fathoms (Voss, 1960).
- Brachioteuthis riisei** Steenstrup 1882. 0–1,640 fm: Records, numerous, probably cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. Ref.: Pfeffer, 1900; Joubin, 1924; Degner, 1925. A surface-dwelling species.
- Illex illecebrosus** (Lesueur) 1821. 0–1,022 fm; Labrador, Newfoundland, and N. America B. Common. Ref.: Verrill, 1884; Johnson, 1934. A surface species.
- Todarodes sagittatus** (Lamarck) 1799. 0–1,640 fm; Newfoundland, N. America, W. Europe, Canaries, and Mediterranean B. Common. Ref.: Berry, 1912; Joubin, 1924. A surface-dwelling species.
- Cirroteuthis** sp. 2,232 fm; Guatemala B. (1). Ref.: Hoyle, 1904. Not identified with certainty.
- Taonius suhmi** Lankester 1884. 2,150 fm; S. Australia B. Ref.: Hoyle, 1886. Hoyle (loc. cit.) adds "Surface (?)" to this record.
- Verrilliteuthis hyperborea** (Steenstrup) 1856. 1,250 and 1,346 fm; N. America B. Ref.: Hoyle, 1886. "Almost certainly surface" (Hoyle).
- Benthoctopus januarii** Hoyle 1886. 1,875 fm; N. Pacific B. (1). This record is based on *B. profundorum* Robson, *teste* Robson, 1932.
- Danateuthis schmidtii** Joubin 1929. 1,040–2,740 fm (cable length): N. America (1) and Caribbean B. (3). Ref.: Joubin, 1937. Correct maximum depth is approximately one-third cable length.
- Argonauta americana** Dall 1889. 0–1,917 fm; N. America B. Ref.: Dall, 1889(a); Johnson, 1932. Epipelagic.
- Argonauta argo** Linn. 1758. 1,392 fm; Mediterranean B. (1). Ref.: Locard, 1898. Epipelagic.
- Argonauta** species. 0–1,100 fm; tropical and temperate North Atlantic, 49 stations. Ref.: Joubin, 1937. Epipelagic.

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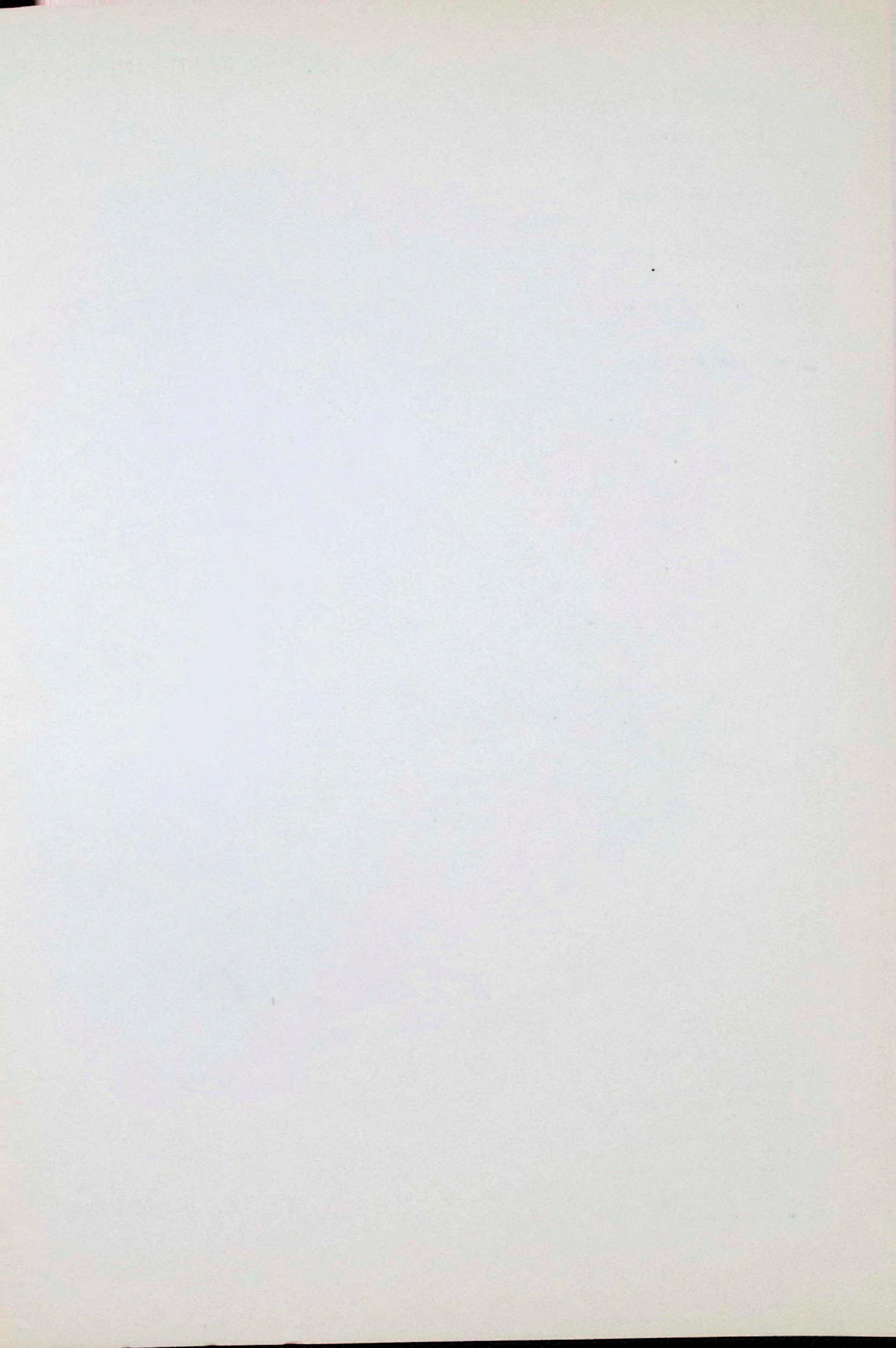
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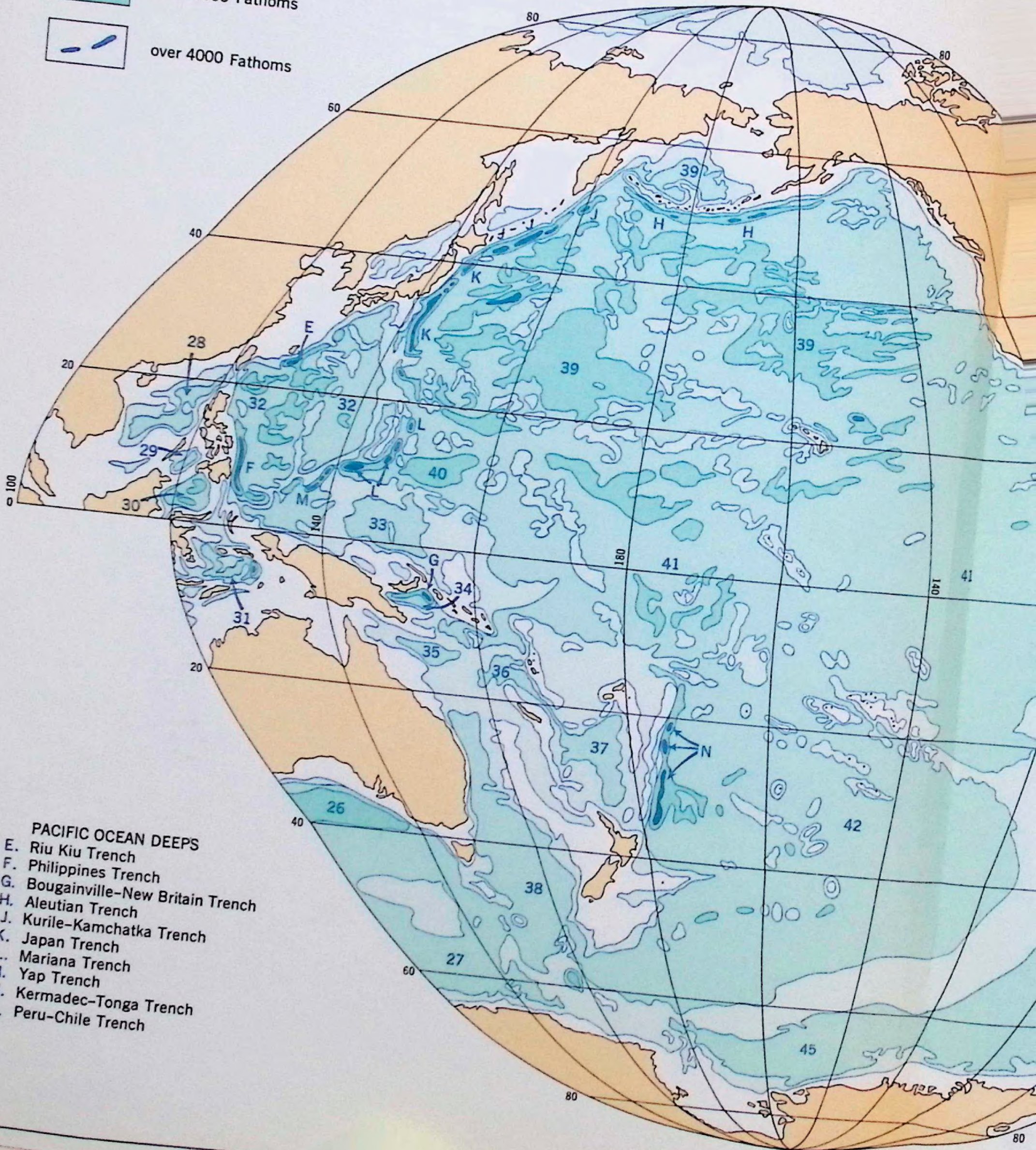
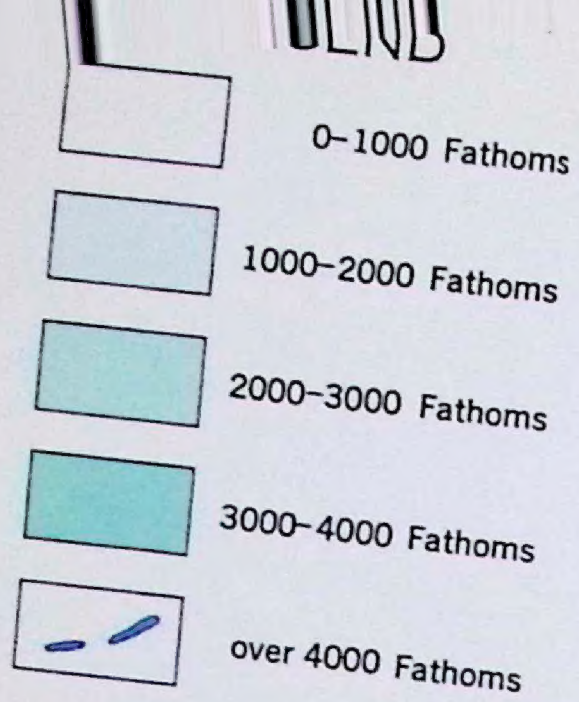
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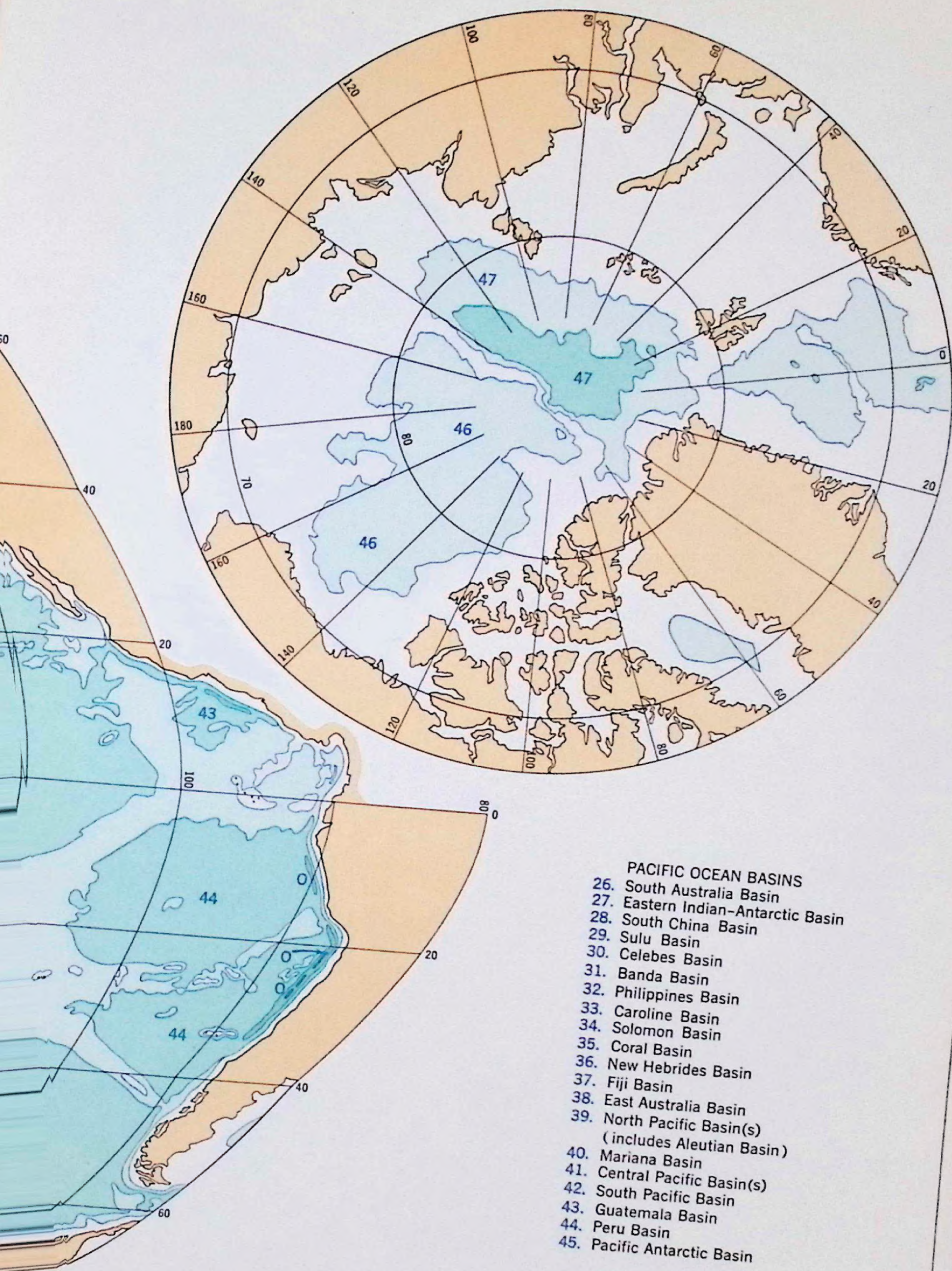






- PACIFIC OCEAN DEEPS**
- E. Riu Kiu Trench
 - F. Philippines Trench
 - G. Bougainville-New Britain Trench
 - H. Aleutian Trench
 - J. Kurile-Kamchatka Trench
 - K. Japan Trench
 - L. Mariana Trench
 - M. Yap Trench
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 - O. Peru-Chile Trench

THE PACIFIC AND ARCTIC OCEANS



- PACIFIC OCEAN BASINS**
- 26. South Australia Basin
 - 27. Eastern Indian-Antarctic Basin
 - 28. South China Basin
 - 29. Sulu Basin
 - 30. Celebes Basin
 - 31. Banda Basin
 - 32. Philippines Basin
 - 33. Caroline Basin
 - 34. Solomon Basin
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 - 36. New Hebrides Basin
 - 37. Fiji Basin
 - 38. East Australia Basin
 - 39. North Pacific Basin(s)
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 - 40. Mariana Basin
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 - 44. Peru Basin
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- ARCTIC OCEAN BASINS**
- 46. North Canadian Basin
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